Three Sections 32 Pages

SATURDAY NIGHT

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GENERAL SECTION 1 to 12 | FINANCIAL SECTION 13 to 24 | WOMEN'S SECTION 25 to 32

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The FRONT PAGE

Revival of Canadian Club Movement

In connection with the present nation-wide celebration of the Sixtieth Anniversary of Confederation it should not be overlooked that it owes much of the dignity and spirit of co-ordination which characterizes it, as well as its efficiency in detail, to the activities of the Association of Canadian Clubs which was established on a national basis with headquarters at Ottawa in September last. If we mistake not, the public agitation for a properly organized celebration was initiated in the Canadian Club of Orillia, Ont., a year or so ago, and met with responsive echoes in all parts of the Dominion. The national association of Canadian Clubs which came into active being as an organizing force, shortly afterward, at once applied itself to the subject, and the result of its representations was the formation of a National Committee, substantially backed by the Dominion government, that in the past few months has performed a vast and detailed service. The committee appointed Senator George P. Graham as president of the executive with Messrs. C. G. Cowan and Jean Desy as joint Secretaries. Of this group it is noteworthy that Mr. Graham and Mr. Desy are members of the Ottawa Canadian Club and Mr. Cowan is Chairman of the executive committee of the national association. It is doubtful whether the Diamond Jubilee Celebration would have assumed such proportions, lacking the machinery already provided in the existence of the association.

It is therefore the more gratifying to learn that the Canadian Club movement has enjoyed a great stimulus during the past nine months,—a stimulus that has banished the fears of those who not so long ago feared that the movement was dying. Three years ago Canadian Clubs were not only declining but actually disappearing in community after community; but now they are more alive than ever. As many readers are aware, the first Canadian Club was formed in 1892 at Hamilton, Ont., and in the next decade the movement grew very rapidly, extending not only throughout the Dominion but to Great Britain and the United States. It continued vital during the war and in 1919 there was promising re-organization and some expansion. But a year or two later Men's Canadian Clubs in the smaller centres began to wilt, though the Women's Canadian Clubs continued active. Even in the larger cities there was also a noticeable decline in membership. Probably the general depression, which was a state of mind as well as an economic condition, was responsible for this, and perhaps the appearance of numerous "service clubs" had something to do with it. Admirable as is the work of "service clubs" along philanthropic lines, they are international in character and can never take the place of Canadian Clubs as an educative force on questions of purely national importance. Two years ago there was signs of revival and this revival has become most potent since the National Association began to function last year. To-day it is reported that there are approximately twice as many active Canadian Clubs as there were nine months ago, and the increase in membership for that period runs to nearly 7,000. Through the national organization they are able to co-operate with such invaluable bodies as the League of Nations Society and the National Council of Education. The association's publications in the way of pamphlets and bulletins, and the co-operation in the matter of addresses of public significance which it has been able to effect, have proven a potent stimulus.

Revival and expansion have been especially noteworthy in western centres, particularly in mixed racial settlements. There are some western clubs in which as many as nine races are presented, and two Ukrainian Clubs are now being organized. In such fields the Canadian Club movement can exercise an even more salutary influence than in the great cities, where during three decades they have unquestionably inculcated a more enlightened influence in public affairs among thousands of citizens. The recent optimistic reports from headquarters at Ottawa must, therefore, be regarded as a matter for national gratification.

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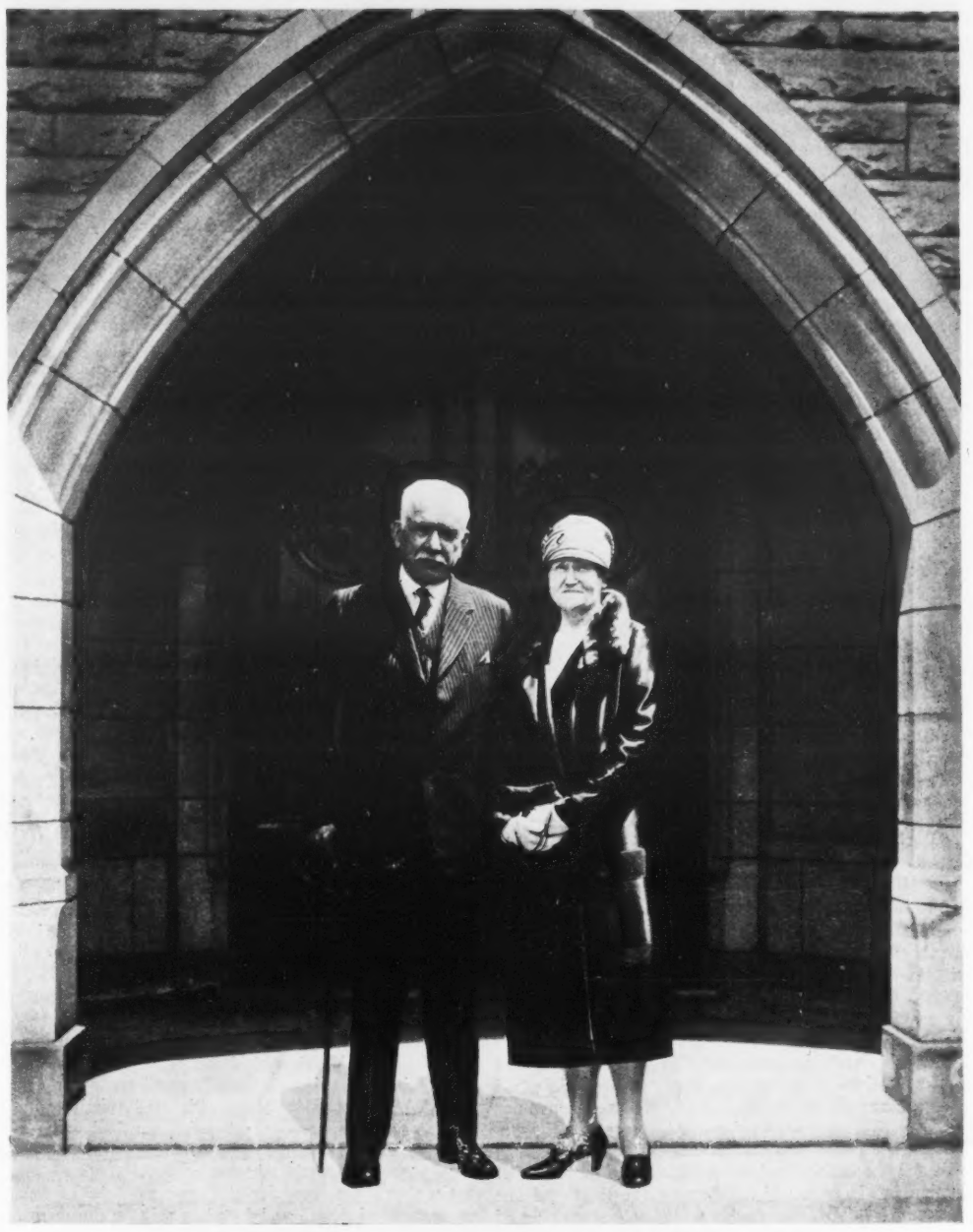
Importance of Being Candid

Lieutenant Commander Colin Mayers, the retired naval engineer, whose arrest last March on a charge of having removed valuable secret plans from the Admiralty, alarmed and shocked the public, has been released on his own recognizances after having satisfied the Court and the officials of the Admiralty that he never had any thought of treason. His whole case, which caused infinite distress to himself and his friends, is an illustration of the importance of candor. Mayers is a man of 36, of unusual brilliance as a scientific designer and draughtsman. The plans involved related to the British submarines Xi and Oi, which were largely his own execution. When he retired from the service to join the technical staff of Vickers and Co., he removed his notes for these plans, in order to keep a record of his handiwork. When the removal was detected and an enquiry was started his moral courage failed him (to use his own words) and he resorted to an artifice to return them and make it appear that they had always been where they should have been. His artifice was discovered, and this circumstance led to the suspicion that he was a spy who had sought to sell information of vital importance to his country to one of her possible enemies. He claims that in reality his retention of the notes was based on the patriotic desire to further improve submarines for the British Government.

That is the whole story, and Mayers succeeded in convincing the Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Inskip, and the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Hewart, of its truth, and his innocence. Everything would have been set right three months ago if he had had the courage to admit his breach of regulations at the time the notes were missed; and an international sensation of a deplorable character would have been avoided. He himself had been cruelly punished for the folly to which he pleaded guilty, and the denouement is satisfactory to everyone. The Lord Chief Justice in dismissing him spoke in tones of pity. It is one of those little tragedies of human frailty which by fortuitous circumstances assumed unexpected proportions. The episode contains lessons which everyone should take to heart. In all institutions untold annoyances and difficulties have been caused by just such failures of candor and moral courage at crucial moments.



HEADS CANADA'S JUBILEE ORGANIZATION

Senator George P. Graham and Mrs. Graham photographed in one of the doorways of the Government Buildings at Ottawa. Hon. Mr. Graham is Chairman of the National Committee for the Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation which has performed an immense and detailed service during recent months.

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The K. K. K. Emerges on the Prairies

Some months ago we drew attention to the fact that the Ku Klux Klan, after the failure of its picturesque attempts to become a power in Ontario, had moved on to Saskatchewan. Now newspaper despatches tell of a great demonstration held by the Knights of the mask and the night shirt at Moose Jaw on June 7th. So far as can be learned, the Ontario experiment ended in a squabble over the gross receipts, and the Western promoters appear to be a brand new outfit from the United States, where business has been running low also. The net results of the Ontario campaign were the attempt to blow up a Roman Catholic Church at Barrie, for which certain Klan officials were imprisoned; labor troubles at Sault Ste. Marie, owing to a campaign against foreign labor indispensable to the industries there; an attempt to make an old and respected newspaper at Belleville dismiss one of its most valued employees because he was a Roman Catholic; and a great deal of unneighborly squabbling in other centres. Incidentally some 1,500 or 1,600 ignorant rustics were relieved of cash by a process quite as unscrupulous and much more mischievous than a "three-shell" game.

In Saskatchewan, a considerable number of the inhabitants seem to have swallowed the bait like gudgeons, but according to the Moose Jaw newspapers much the greater part of the throng which turned out to see the "fiery cross" and sinister clowning of the "Knights" and hear the vituperation of the spell binders who took up and divided the collection, were impelled by curiosity. The curious expected more than they got in the way of sensation. Whispers that there were to be "exposures" and burnings in effigy proved to be false. Instead the spectators listened to the launching of a movement to prevent the prairie farmers and their female relatives from marrying negroes, Chinese and Japanese, and a demand for the abolition of the French language from Canadian soil. Since alliances of the Saskatchewan populace with negroes and Asiatics are infrequent, to say the least, and as the wearing of masks, hoods and night shirts will not abolish the French Canadian, this was tame fare. As usual two or three alleged clergymen blasphemed the Lord and disgraced the title "reverend" by preaching the gospel of hate for human beings of different color and language. They tossed many verbal missiles at magdalens also. Opposition to the Klan was described as being composed exclusively of pimps and loose-livers by "Evangelist David Nygren, from the United States." This sweet and tender migrant of the Blue Jay species, proclaimed himself and his fellow calithumpians as the apostles of law and order. But he did not show why it was necessary for Canada to import persons from the lynching-and-murder belt of the United States to instruct us in these principles. The reports do not give particulars as to the financial returns, but evidently the stage managers got enough to pay expenses with a little left over. Judging by Ontario's experience, it is quite possible that the Klan in Saskatchewan will last until next October, and perhaps a few weeks longer.

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This Chap Was a Real Circus Agent

Old time circus agents, brooding over the glories of past achievements in the matter of spilling language and fiction are wont to lament a lack of imagination and literary enterprise in the younger generation. But even the men who informed a breathless world of Barnum's "cherry colored cat", the "sacred white elephant" and the "fire-exaling Behemoth of Holy Scripture" should be willing to take off their hats to one James Van Shyke, agent for the Al. G. Barnes' circus which is on tour in Western provinces of Canada.

On Friday, June 10th, the Calgary "Herald" excited its readers with a "scoop" in large type to the effect that Al. G. Barnes was to establish there "The Biggest Independent Movie Unit in the World" and had placed $10,000,000 in a trust fund to back a huge industry "in opposition to Hollywood". Since Calgary has had an unfortunate experience with the movie industry, the precaution was taken to state that there would be no bond flotation and no local support would be asked. Among others named in connection with the enterprise were John McCormack, a well-known producer, and husband of Colleen Moore, who it was announced would be general manager of "The Barnes-Calgary Film Producing Company", with noted associates. It was stated that Mr. Barnes would move his entire operating capital from "Barnes City, California". The advertising value of the item was found at the end,—a little line which ran: "A conference will be held in Calgary next Monday when the Barnes circus is here". The "Calgary Herald" in featuring its "scoop" said it came in the form of a despatch sent from Kamloops, B. C., by Charles Cook, general manager of the Barnes Circus.

Within twenty-four hours the "Herald" realized that it had been "stung" and promptly announced in equally large type "Dispatch Fictitious". It had learned that the alleged message had never been on the wires at all. It had been written out in the Calgary office of C. P. R. Telegraphs by an agent of the circus, named James Van Shyke, who had induced a telegraph messenger to deliver it at the "Herald" office with a bunch of other telegrams at the rush hour, just before press time. A rewrite man expanded it into a local story. The telegraph company was wholly innocent in the matter, and did not know what the enterprising stranger was up to when he used their stationery. Thus ended Calgary's brief dream of possessing the "Biggest Independent Movie Unit in the World". It must be admitted that Mr. Van Shyke is "some" circus agent, who in an earlier and more primitive time on this continent might have rivalled the great master of humbuggery,—the mighty Barnum,—himself. He is evidently a person who is as audacious as he is talented in the arts of mendacity. Who would have thought that anyone could put over on the "Calgary Herald" (which delights in giving lectures on journalism to other publications) a yarn to the effect that the proprietor of a second-rate circus had ten million dollars in loose cash to "set aside" for the purpose of making Calgary a greater Hollywood?

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Fraudulent Customs Evasions

ON the 14th June, Mr. James Macdonnell, member of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, appeared, on behalf of that Board, before the Customs Commission at Ottawa to draw attention to a practice which, in the light of transpired events, must be regarded as one of grave public importance. The practice to which he called the Commission's attention — and against which he emphatically protested—is that of the secret settlement of fraudulent tax evasion cases. He pointed out that there were cases of tax evasion, in the way of under-valuation and so forth for customs purposes, where the department at Ottawa adjusted matters without any publicity at all being given to such cases; and he rightly claimed that, if publicity were given to such offences, it would act as a deterrent to others.

There has been so much "Hush, hush!" in connection with the whole subject of tax evasion, in more than one direction, that in some minds it has assumed the aspect of a scandal. There is nothing like the fierce light of publicity—and there is reason enough, Heaven knows, for it to be *fierce!*—if not to stop these malpractices altogether, at any rate, to reduce them immensely.

Accordingly, the Chief Commissioner's reply that the Commission "was glad to hear the representations, which will receive our attention," is satisfactory. In fact, it might be well not only to establish a "full publicity" rule, but also to make its operation retroactive.

In the course of his remarks, the Chief Commissioner said somewhat dryly that he was "glad to know that the Montreal Board of Trade is interested in such matters, and it speaks well for the community that it has a lively Board of Trade that concerns itself in connection with such matters." We have, before now, had occasion, in other connections, to commend the alertness and public spirit evinced by this particular Board of Trade. There are some hundreds of these organizations in Canada, and they might well emulate, each in its own locality and in its own degree, the vigilance in the public interest that this Board shows.

By the way, not much has been heard lately of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the central organization which was inaugurated last year, with such *eclat*. It has offices in Montreal, with its chief organizer in charge, and its second annual convention is shortly to be held in Vancouver. It has just offered a prize of $100 for the best design for a crest for itself, such crest "to depict in a graphic manner the aims and scope of the Chamber, which are to promote a vigorous Canadian national sentiment, and to secure unity and harmony in reference to commercial usages, customs and laws throughout the Dominion." There is, beyond question, a wide sphere of useful public service open to this body, either with or without a crest, and we trust it is measuring up to its opportunities of usefulness, and that, at the forthcoming convention, a good record of useful work—it has certainly been unobtrusive—will be reported.

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Montreal Theatre Probe

The Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the Laurier Palace Theatre disaster, at Montreal last January, is still engaged in taking evidence — not only into the matter of the disaster and its causes, but apparently into nearly everything else even remotely appertaining to motion picture theatres. All and sundry seem to be given the opportunity by the Commissioners of airing their views as to whether places of amusement ought to be open on Sundays, what kind of films can be shown without bringing a blush to the cheek of the "young person"—if, indeed, the blush of the "young person" of today is not usually rather of the fixed, than of the flying, kind—and so on. It looks as though, by the time the Commissioners are through, they will have collected what should prove a record "job lot" of uselessly miscellaneous information. At any rate, a good deal of sifting will have to be done before the grain is separated from the chaff.

Not a few diverting incidents have varied the monotony of the interminable evidence of "viewy" people. For example, on the 14th June, Hon. Mederic Martin, Mayor of Montreal, was the chief witness. After quite rightly pointing out that it was strange that the fire took place at a theatre—at which in infringement of the city by-law, children, unaccompanied by adults, were present—opposite a fire station and close to a police station, he went on to assert that some mysterious persons, whom he vaguely called "the politicians", had prevented the civic employees from enforcing the by-law. No doubt he knows whereof he speaks. But the spectacle of Mederic, Mayor of Montreal for nearly a generation, hinting that the Montreal "politicians" would, under any circumstances, tamper with the conscience of civic employees, bears some analogy to that of ex-Mayor T. L. Church, of Toronto, holding up hands of holy horror at the idea, evolved from his own inner consciousness, that "politics" might creep into the operation of the C. N. R.!

Mayor Martin went on to say that he was in favor of Sunday shows "provided they are good"—the word "good" he apparently used in reference rather to the moral, than to the dramatic, quality of the play. And the question of what constitutes a "good" play in this sense has evoked tons of evidence before the Commission. Mr. Roussey de Sales, chief motion picture censor for the Province of Quebec, told the Commission that scenes depicting infidelity, free love, double life, seduction, auction of girls, adultery, rape, white slavery, nude women or women in suggestive positions, close-ups of girls in one-piece bathing-suits, prolonged kissing and passionate love were all frowned upon by the Quebec Board of Censors and cut out of the films. We imagine that the Board must do some protracted frowning, and that in the case of many films that come before it, the only part that survives its test must be the title—if that. He added that suggestive bedroom, bath-room and dance scenes were also

eliminated. Such, he said were the "broad principles"—note the "breadth!"—underlying the censorship in Quebec.

From the evidence of Mr. Morgan Powell, critic of the Montreal "Star", one gets some idea as to how the application of such "broad principles" works out in practice. He gave it as his opinion that the films shown in Montreal, after being censored, were, from the moral viewpoint, in the main, impeccable, but, from the viewpoint of intellectual theatre-goers, often lamentable. As an instance, he cited the treatment meted out by the Board of Censors to "The Scarlet Letter", a photo-play version of the famous novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne, the theme of which treats of an illcit union and a child born out of wedlock. The censors "revised" this to such an extent that the film eventually appeared with the illicit union transformed into a secret marriage. Yet the girl still continued to be decorated with a capital "A" on her breast—to denote her sin—while the Protestant clergyman, who was supposed (according to the film) to have contracted a secret marriage with her, was discovered, at the end of the film, to have another capital "A"—with the same sinister significance—blistered on his manly chest. This, of course, made the whole film ridiculously meaningless. But it is only a fair example of the Quelec Board of Censors' attempts at "Bowdlerization". In short, the Board seems longer and stronger on morality than on humor.

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"Saturday Night" and the Jubilee

In the present issue of SATURDAY NIGHT will be found articles of special significance in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation well worthy of preservation by collectors of Canadian historical material. In its issue of next week, which will appear on the eve of the National Celebration, it will also publish historical articles of a distinctive and exclusive character. Of remarkable interest will be an hitherto unpublished portrait of Sir John A. Macdonald, showing him just as he was at the time of Confederation, and among other features will be a reminiscent survey of the past sixty years by Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of Ontario, presented in the form of an interview; a review of the march of Confederation from a Westerner's standpoint, by Sir James Aikins of Winnipeg, former Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba; an article on French Canada in relation to Confederation by Hon. L. Athanase David, Provincial Secretary of Quebec; and historical surveys on the changes of sixty years in the position of women, Canadian finance and Canadian literature. While it is not the policy of SATURDAY NIGHT to publish ornate special editions, its Confederation issue will constitute a valuable souvenir of a great occasion.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Cry From the Desert

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. It seems to me that the meaning of these three words has changed of late years.

I was one who, worked and voted for Government Control at the last election, as hundreds of thousands did. Witness the large majority we gave the Hon. Mr. Ferguson. Government Control became law, and as such should be administered, with equal rights to all who were entitled to them. Has this been done? And can you tell why not? I know that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction among many because the "Strong Commission" opened up the Government Shops for the sale of liquors in Toronto, Hamilton and London on June 1st, and are still opening in those places, while other municipalities with the same rights have been allowed to remain Dry. This may please the O. T. A. people, but not the ones who voted for more freedom, and won't be forgotten at the next election. We are told that Shops will eventually be opened—this being a case of "Live horse and you'll get grass"; but why should fish be made of one and flesh of another under the law?

Then the muddle over the hotels and beer selling. If it is wrong for the bootleggers to sell beer, then it is more wrong for every Tom, Dick and Harry to be allowed to bring liquor into hotels at all, and why should a bona fide traveller have to go out from his hotel to buy a drink? They do things better in Old England.

Judging from the published list of prices, I do not think that bootlegging will be put down. It may be scotched, but not killed. I never approved of home brewing, for much of the stuff made is not fit for man nor beast, and I think those who consume it must often wonder why they do not feel as well as when they were drinking good matured liquors. Home brewing is on the increase. Then we have the "Private Stills". Will they be put to sleep? I trow not, but go merrily on. Speaking of private stills, did you ever hear of the man in dear old Dublin city who went to a judge and told him he would bring him to a "private still" at work for £10? "Done," says the judge. "Come on," says the man, and they jumped on a jaunting car and drove for two hours through the slums and outskirts, and at last arrived at the barracks, where a regiment was on parade. The judge got very wrathy and said, "You are fooling me, for no 'private still' is at work here." "Don't get mad, but look at that man at the end of the line. Well, he's my brother, and is a 'private still,' but begorra he should have been a 'gineral' long ago."

So I prove my point?

Yours, etc.,

Port Hope, June, 1927. D. HUGHES CHARLES

Protecting British Creditors

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT

Sir,—Your remarks in "The Front Page" of your issue of the 11th inst. in re "Protection for British Creditors" are timely and to your great credit.

The Montreal failure in question has not, I believe, been mentioned by any other Canadian paper, and yet, considering its circumstances and effect, I venture to say that it should have been dealt with by every public journal in the Dominion.

In your article on this matter, you say that, so far as you are aware, the cold-blooded robberies (trade) of thirty years ago are no longer practised; whereas I suggest that if you will inquire through the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, or any of the newspapers published in Bradford, Yorkshire, where the losses by failure were very heavy, you will be supplied with particulars which will astound you.

We, in Canada, often complain about the absence of British capital in our country's development, but with such instances it is not to be wondered that Canadian credit is in disrepute in Great Britain.

I may add that the matter in question came directly to my attention when, ten weeks ago, I was acting for clients who had virtually concluded arrangements with Yorkshire capitalists to supply £150,000 for the establishment of an industry in Canada, but who, because of this failure, refused to have anything more to do with the projected business. This was a real loss to Canada, as the introduction of these capitalists to this country would, I am reliably informed, have meant a large following subsequently.

Yours, etc.,

Toronto, June, 1927. J. OGLE CARSS

A Fair Weather Rule Needed

THE story of a Chinese battle that was refought because the commander on one side had broken a rule, was told recently by Major A. Corbett-Smith, at the Royal Institution, London. "The only form of discomfort a Chinese cannot stand is rain," he said. "Recently a Chinese general broke all etiquette by fighting a battle in the rain. His opponent lodged a strong complaint, with the result that the next day the battle was fought all over again, to everybody's satisfaction."

Painting Sir John A. Macdonald's Portrait

By A. Dickson Patterson, R.C.A.

CARLYLE has said that he ransacked the galleries of Europe for portraits of Frederick the Great as a supplement to the documentary research necessary for a correct analysis of the character of his hero; and himself disdainful in general of the value of the fine arts has hereby paid an unconscious tribute to the need and the aims of portraiture. By another it has been said that portraiture is truly the historical art. It is not what we conjure up of the past which constitutes the historical painting, so much as how we paint to-day the living man, or the living scene, which in course of time becomes part of history.

When I was called upon in 1885 to paint the portrait of Sir John Macdonald, I hardly realized, as I do now, that I was undertaking to produce an historical document. Forty-one years having since elapsed, the feelings of party spirit attaching to his name have largely disappeared, and he lives to-day in the minds of the people as one of Canada's great nation builders.

A portrait painter in essaying the portrait of a public man meets him on grounds somewhat different from those of ordinary people. He observes him from all points of view; his manner of speaking; his action; his temperament; as all tend to the realization of the character he strives to place on canvas.

It was well known that Sir John had previously declined to yield to the many overtures made by artists. This may have been owing to the lack of time at his disposal. I may here state that the painting which was to be entrusted to me was not sought of my own initiative. I was young in the practice of my profession at the time, and not overburdened with work to do. But certain friends of mine in Toronto, who were staunch adherents of Sir John, actuated by a desire to further my interests, gave me letters of introduction to him with the request that he would allow me to paint his portrait. So, nothing daunted, I set out for Ottawa. This was the year which saw the close of the Riel Rebellion, and the House had an unusually long session. It was now the month of July. I watched for my opportunity to present the letters, and after some waiting I managed to waylay Sir John as he emerged to the corridor from the Chamber of the House. He hastily looked over the letters and said, "Of course, I couldn't give you any sittings at Ottawa now, but if you come down to St. Patrick, in August I will give you all you want." Here was victory! I can imagine that with the Old Chieftain's well-known wiliness he probably thought he had shelved the request by placing the obstacle of time and distance before me. However, as I have said, I was not under any great strain of studio engagements at that time, so I promptly made up my mind to take him at his word.

Sir George Kirkpatrick was then the Speaker of the Commons. On learning of my mission to Ottawa he very kindly gave orders that I was to be admitted to sit within the bar of the House, where I could have the opportunity of seeing without being seen; and this was the beginning of the impressions I began to form of Sir John. I watched his attitude when speaking, as well as the manner of delivery. There were the dual characteristics in Macdonald of seriousness and jauntiness. In the painted portrait I have endeavored to convey a seriousness of expression in his face, and by showing the thumb of one hand caught in his trouser pocket to indicate something of the lightness of manner with which he often leavened the heaviness of debate; it was a very usual and characteristic attitude of his in the House. He seldom gesticulated. Having thus fixed the point of view which I intended to adopt, the sittings that were to follow would be more for getting the drawing of the figure and the anatomical details.

When August came, and the House had risen, I proceeded to Riviere du Loup, from which Sir John's summer residence at St. Patrick was easily accessible, putting up at an Inn there and making my solitary walks of about five miles along the road to St. Patrick. Canvas and easel having been sent down, Sir John's study was our painting room; an empty packing box the sitter's "throne."

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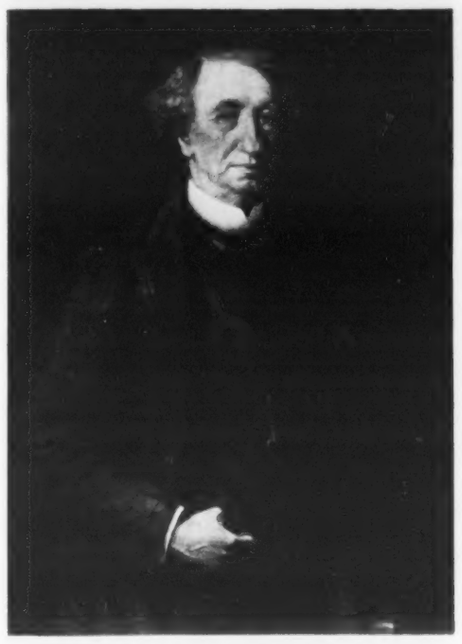
WILLING as Sir John was to lend himself to the wishes of his friends, I yet found that his whole mind was not bent on the subject of the painting. Affairs of State were still uppermost, although this was the recess, and for days together I would have to wait for word that I might come. On arriving, I would find him at his table with his hard-worked private secretary, Mr. Joseph Pope (later Sir Joseph), sitting opposite to him; and then in deference to my requirements he would leave the table for a short time, and taking his seat on the "throne" my work of laying in the portrait would proceed. For a time he would give me his attention exclusively, and then suddenly perhaps a thought would strike him, and he would turn and say, "Pope, would you take this down," and begin a series of dictations.

In the living room, the walls of plain pine, unpapered, were decorated with pictorial clippings from the illustrated journals. Among the pictures was one of George Washington, and one day Sir John remarked on looking up at this—"There is a man nature intended to make a hero of, but the mould ran cold."

I had begged him not to be curious to look at my canvas until it would be further advanced, to which he made no objection; but one day, when passing the easel after he was released from a sitting, he gave a furtive, sidelong glance at the painting, and with a characteristic jerk of the head and smack of the lips, said humorously, "Very like George Washington!"

At another time I asked him whether he had ever heard of his resemblance to Disraeli; for during the time of his visit to London, in audience, together with other colonial Premiers, with Queen Victoria, shortly following the death of Disraeli, it was reported that when Sir John appeared at some evening social function persons present were startled by seeing as they supposed the shade of Disraeli enter the room. Sir John's reply was equally unflattering to himself: "Any time I ever saw Disraeli he looked to me like an old Jew bagman."

As an instance of his wonderful range of reading, and of his prodigious memory for what he had read, I recall how at one of the earlier sittings he asked whether I had any books along with me to read. I said that of the two which I did have the subjects were rather widely apart, one being the "Life" of himself by Nicholas Flood Davin, and the other a sentimental poem, "My Beautiful Lady." I asked him whether he knew the poem, and he replied, "Yes, I read it some time ago — sculpturesque like its author." Now this poem had been published twenty years earlier, and its author was the sculptor, Woolner, R.A. This proved Sir John's actual acquaintance with it, and



DICKSON PATTERSON'S PORTRAIT OF MACDONALD
Originally painted in 1885, it was subsequently purchased by the late Robert Meighen, of Montreal. It was recently presented by the latter's son, Col. Frank J. Meighen, to his kinsman, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.

it would be a fair guess that he was one of the few in the whole country who could have spoken of it with the same intimacy.

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IT WAS my privilege at this time to be invited occasionally to join the family at Sunday dinner, and here I had the opportunity of seeing Sir John in another vein, for he was always a most delightful host. I think it was one of the happiest and noblest traits in his character how he devoted the whole of each Sunday afternoon to his physically delicate and fondly cherished young daughter Mary. She was of peculiar mental development in respect of still finding enjoyment in the love of playing with dolls, and at the same time of hearing discussions on serious topics; and like her father, she had a keen sense of humor. Lady Macdonald, after Sir John's decease, being created a Baroness, Miss Mary, who I believe survives and is resident in England, became the Honorable Mary Macdonald.

As to whether Sir John was a good churchman or not I am unable to offer any opinion, but I remember on one particular Sunday being present at the parish church in Riviere du Loup, which Sir John always attended, and of observing him in the large square family pew standing up with the congregation during the singing of a hymn, lifting his voice and singing with all the fervor of a devout worshipper in such a manner that one could hardly doubt his sincerity. On one of these occasions after church, Lady Macdonald drove home in company with some friends, leaving the family carriage to Sir John and Mary. At dinner, Miss Mary whispered quietly to me, with a sly twinkle in her eye, what fun she had had with her father all to herself and "the old lady" away!

To go back to the sittings at St. Patrick, I may say again that these were for the most part the carrying out of anatomical detail, and I had to rely on my memory for the dignity of expression Sir John wore in his speeches to the House, for during these sittings Sir John's face—particularly the nose—was frequently puckered up like unto a squeezable rubber ball by laughter in the telling of some racy anecdote. While he had a keen sense of humor, he had apparently no toleration of practical joking at another's expense. I related a Whistlerian story which I got by word of mouth from one of the principals—Alden Weir, American painter, sometime president of the National Academy—to the effect that Whistler had invited a number of distinguished men in the Art world to dine at the Arts Club, London, one summer evening. After keeping them waiting for some considerable time in an anteroom until they were good and hungry, with no prospect of dinner in sight, Whistler drawled lazily that he didn't think they gave very good food at the Club, and proposed that they should go down and see what they could get at his place. It was now approaching 10 o'clock. On arriving at his studio in Chelsea, they were first joined by a young lady model, casually coming down the stairs, and then were ushered into the dining-room, where a most sumptuous repast was placed before their eyes—all carefully planned and prepared probably days beforehand. Sir John's comment to this story was laconic, "Charlatanery!" pronouncing it charlatanerce.

***

I SHOULD like to make a slight reference to the clothes worn by Sir John in the painting. He is represented in coat and vest of a brown shaggy tweed made from a Canadian loom and worn in compliment to the manufacturer's gift, in which he made his great speeches in defense of the government's action in the Riel Rebellion. It was called his fighting armor. Someone remarked to me that he thought Sir John, as premier, should have been dressed in a black coat. I repeated this to Sir John, and he only said, "If in after years people think anything of me, or of the picture, I don't think they will think any the less of it on account of the brown coat."

The summer wore on, and the picture was not yet finished, when a message from the Governor-General—Lord Lansdowne—summoned Sir John to the Capital, and he left St. Patrick for good that year. I accordingly packed up, and took the canvas to Toronto. While the picture was in my studio Sir George Stephen (later Lord Mount Stephen) called, having with him Lord Elphinstone and another English friend, to see the portrait. After having passed satisfactorily on the likeness, Sir George remarked, "I see you have Sir John wearing our colors." I confessed ignorance as to what this meant. He said: "The red necktie." Again I failed to understand, and he explained: "It so happened that during the construction days of the C. P. R. several of the members of the syndicate were in the habit of wearing red neckties. One day Sir John coming in to one of our meetings was noticed, as he stood by the doorway, to be also wearing a red necktie. Someone said to him: 'Sir John, you are wearing our colors.' 'How so?' said he. 'Your red necktie,' they said. 'Ah, yes,' he said without a moment's hesitation, and, suiting the action to the word 'you have me by the throat!' literally true at that time, as everybody knows, when the syndicate were badgering him for bonuses."

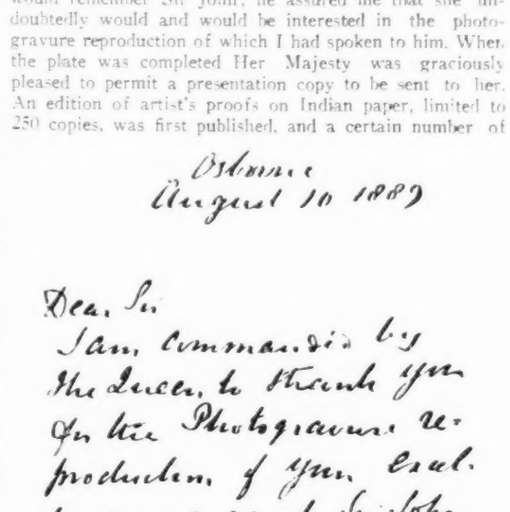
I said to him one day during a sitting, well knowing what his reply would be, "Would you like me, Sir, to paint you with a smile?" "Oh, no," said he with seriousness, "a *perennial* grin would never do." On my mentioning this some time afterwards to a witty French Canadian lady of the house of Taschereau, the wife of Joseph Pope, she said, "Of course not! when the face of the picture on the wall is smiling at you, you do not know what the joke was. If you knew what the joke was it would be all right."

Further finishing of the portrait being required, I brought the canvas to Ottawa during the following session and engaged a room in an office building to which Sir John came for sittings. It then happened that he was confined to the house by reason of some ailment to his leg, and one day Lady Macdonald said to me, "Mr. Patterson, if you wish to finish the portrait before we leave in a week's time for British Columbia (this being the initial through trip to the coast of the C. P. R.), you had better bring the canvas to Earnscliffe, and you may have full possession of my drawing-room for the week. I will keep all visitors out." This was exceedingly kind, and I accordingly transferred the belongings to Earnscliffe. Sir John would then hobble in from the library adjoining, supported by a cane, and advancing to the further end of the room would take up his position, with thumb caught in trouser pocket, backing into the shafts as it were like an accustomed old horse, saying, "Now, Sir, is that all right; is that the way you want me?" I would say, "Yes, thank you, I am painting the hand now, and that portion in the immediate neighborhood!" Here, the last day of the week saw the completion of the work.

***

TWO years following, in 1888, I took the canvas to Paris, and placed it in the hands of the Goupil Cie, originators of the photogravure process, for a plate to be made. They took particular interest in this, is being the first and perhaps the only order carried out by them for Canada.

While the plate was being made I returned to London and remained there until a proof was ready for my correction. During this period I came across the Marquis of Lorne, the preceding Governor-General, who, with the Princess Louise, was joint founder of our Royal Canadian Academy, and asked him whether he thought the Queen would remember Sir John; he assured me that she undoubtedly would and would be interested in the photogravure reproduction of which I had spoken to him. When the plate was completed Her Majesty was graciously pleased to permit a presentation copy to be sent to her. An edition of artist's proofs on Indian paper, limited to 250 copies, was first published, and a certain number of



Osborne
August 10 1889

Dear Sir
I am commanded by the Queen to thank you for the Photogravure reproduction of your excellent portrait of Sir John Macdonald, which you have been good enough to send to Her Majesty.
Yours faithfully,
Henry Ponsonby,
A. D. Patterson Esqr

HER MAJESTY'S THANKS
Letter from Sir Ponsonby, Private Secretary to the late Queen Victoria, extending Her Majesty's thanks for a copy of the Patterson portrait of Sir John Macdonald. This was in the summer of her Golden Jubilee.

these were by agreement autographed by Sir John Macdonald. The edition was very soon exhausted, and to-day none are obtainable in the ordinary way but at a premium price.

The painting remained in my possession without being offered for sale—until some few years ago the late Robert Meighen, of Montreal, (brother-in-law of Lord Mount Stephen) purchased it for $2,500, gleefully saying afterward that he wouldn't take $10,000 for it! On his death it went by inheritance to his son, Lieut.-Colonel Frank Meighen, who in turn presented it to his kinsman, the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, and it hangs in his present residence at Toronto.

The last words I ever heard Sir John Macdonald utter were in regard to the photogravures of the portrait. The publishers only presented a few at a time for his autograph, not wishing to weary him, and some were still unsigned. I had sat near him at lunch at the Rideau Club one day, and noticed that he ate very sparingly and was not looking well. Speaking with him in the lobby afterwards, I asked whether we might trouble him for a few more signatures. He said, "Oh, I thought they were all done—yes, I shall be most happy any time at all." He then feebly ambled down the stairs and departed.

Two days later he suffered his stroke—the end had come.

Robbing the Great Lakes

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir,—Our recently published computation showed the Chicago Drainage Canal to have diverted sufficient water from the Great Lakes (largely if not entirely supplied by Lake Huron) to drown an area of over 7,000,000 acres 1 foot deep in the Mississippi Valley.

Lake Huron has a surface area of 23,000 sq. miles, or 14,000,000 acres, so the Chicago Drainage Canal extracts largely from Lake Huron six inches of her entire water surface every year, and as Lake Huron formerly discharged about an equivalent to her receipts, into the St. Clair and Lake Erie, the calculation faces us of how long before Lake Erie will be so perceptibly reduced, as to make navigation for the larger vessels impossible, and eventually make navigation altogether impractical.

This would hasten the day when all our interior transportation will have to be done by rail instead of water.

Of course, after the diversion has dried up Niagara Falls, the per annum decrease would not be nearly so great, and Lake Erie would then be one large dead end sewage disposal plant for the cities and towns surrounding it, for the drying up of Niagara Falls would mean the drying up of the Erie Canal, and possibly the Welland Canal, as well as all other outlets.

How much longer can the people of Canada and the United States afford to continue sitting idly by, and see all their territory bordering or depending upon the preservation of natural conditions ruined?

Yours truly,

Hamilton, June, 1927. W. O. SEALEY.

THE HOME OF

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HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, EDITOR

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D'Arcy McGee As I Saw Him

By Kate Simpson-Hayes

AS A child I saw, and knew, D'Arcy McGee, one of the Fathers of Confederation. It was in either 1863 or '64 this distinguished man breakfasted in my father's house, a happening that came about in this way: my father was returning from a business trip (to St. John, New Brunswick) to a small town called Dalhousie, and, on the boat, "The Lady Head", he travelled with a jovial-faced man whom he had heard lecture on the subject of "Confederation" a few nights before.

My father, born of a race that felt what they called "The injustice of England", had little sympathy with any British sentiment—a thing just springing into life in Canada—and I think my father was one of McGee's "hecklers" the night the latter spoke in St. John. Anyway, on the boat trip Mr. McGee attempted to convert my father to the new political dogma "A United Canada!"

Just at this time the Maritime provinces were suffering the results of the American War. The great industry, wooden ship-building, had gone down to nothing; hard times were on the land; the youth of the land was emigrating to the United States, and there was some feeling in the minds of men that "We might just as well go over to Uncle Sam, body and bones!" Propagandists were undoubtedly doing something to foster this sentiment, but I was at the time too young to understand the deeper meaning of things going on around me.

Well, Mr. McGee, finding a fellow-Irishman a recalcitrant, he undertook to make my father see the error of his (political) ways, and Mr. McGee (I think) lectured in the old "Mechanic's Institute" on the union of East and West, and the wonderful possibilities accruing from the joining of hands of the scattered provinces. Whatever the lecturer said that night in the Town Hall, it set my father thinking; and the two men must have sat up the balance of the night talking, for about seven o'clock a.m. my father was shouting for "breakfast"! and when we went down stairs, the sleep still in our childish eyes, there sat D'Arcy McGee, thumping the table, talking in a high key, and on being introduced to my mother, suddenly becoming a staid and dignified gentleman of the hour.

THOMAS D'ARCY McGEE

This picture is from a photograph taken about the time of the Quebec Conference of 1864 by Notman, of Montreal, and is one of a number of photographs collected by the late J. P. Wells, who sat for North York in the old Parliament of Canada. Publication is by courtesy of his grandson, Dalton Wells, barrister, of Toronto. McGee was about forty when this picture was taken.

It turned out that "The Lady Head" was leaving the harbor within the hour, and "Phillips' Hotel" (where visitors to the little town found a fine hospitality) being some distance down street, my father kept Mr. McGee for breakfast.

During the meal our guest discussed other things than Confederation, for my father insisted on my mother repeating a poem she had written! I recollect her embarrassment, until "the strange gentleman" "said his piece", and my mother was coaxed into speaking a verse of her own poem "My Island Home!" Years and years after I picked up a newspaper—a St. John Weekly—and in it I read a poem called "My Irish Wife": It was the poem Mr. McGee "spoke" that morning at the breakfast table! I do not think the poem had been published when he recited it, and I don't suppose the circumstance would have stayed in my mind, but that, seeing my father weep, as he heard the lines, I considered that the recital was having a very bad effect on my daddy!

History tells us that D'Arcy McGee was "a Fenian" in 1848. He himself was an emigrant to the U. S. A., where he worked as a journalist for some years. If I recollect aright, it was "The Tablet" he wrote for: Catholic Weekly newspaper with deep-seated Irish sympathies. We took "The Tablet" in our house for many long years—a small sized sheet, compared to present-day newspapers—and ever thundering Irish Wrongs!

A very few years later McGee, the patriot, died at the hands of a fanatic. His forty odd years of life had been active years, fruitful years, filled with an intense devotion to the country he had now called "Canada, my home!" He had the vision of a greater Canada to be! and that is why we find ourselves a united people, one in aim and purpose; his warning to Canadians is well worth repeating today:—

"If we remain longer as fragments, we are lost! Let us be united and we shall be as a rock which, unmoved itself, flings back the waves that may dash against it by any storm!"

If incoming "Immigrants" would bring to our Canadian shores men like the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee, what hope there might be for the future of this Canada of ours!

Approaching "Confederation Day", there rises recollections of old days, and none more pleasing to myself than that breakfast hour in "the old house" down by the sounding sea, when I heard the tones in that ringing voice of the jovial-faced, smiling-eyed man who is remembered as "One of the Fathers of Confederation!"

Hon. Edward Whelan

Memories of Prince Edward Island's First Champion of Confederation

By W. D. Taunton

IN THE famous historic painting by Robert Harris, R.A., at the extreme left and seated, is Hon. Edward Whelan, one of the Prince Edward Island delegates to the Quebec Conference, 1864, not the least by any means of the "Fathers of Confederation." Very little has been written about this distinguished statesman and the part he played in the great task of bringing about the consolidation of the British provinces of North America. We can account for this in a measure from the fact that he lived and labored in what is now and was then the smallest and perhaps at that time the most remote of all the provinces, and also perhaps from the fact that he passed away at a very early age and in the year the Confederacy became an accomplished fact. He died at the age of 43. I suppose I am one of the very few living to-day who knew Whelan intimately. I say intimately, though I was only ten years old when his death occurred. But Whelan was my uncle, and therefore incidents in the later years of his life impressed themselves on my mind. His son was my playmate. His home was my home. His printing office was my glory, for in the office of the Charlottetown "Examiner" I learned to set type, even before his death.

Whelan and D'Arcy McGee were close friends. One advocated, fought for and died for Confederation at what was then the western end of Canada. The other advocated, fought for and died for the same cause at the extreme eastern end of Canada. We know D'Arcy McGee was the victim of an assassin's gun. Whelan died of a broken heart. That was the doctor's verdict. Let me carry the tragedy further. The year Prince Edward Island entered the Confederacy, the day that event was being celebrated by all Prince Edward Island, Whelan's only son lost his life in a boating accident in Charlottetown harbor. The following year, on a bitterly cold night, the Whelan homestead was burned to the ground with all its contents, the widow escaping in her night clothes, carrying in her hand her husband's gold watch.

Edward Whelan, like D'Arcy McGee, was an Irishman and a Roman Catholic. He landed in Halifax when a young lad, along with his mother. Here he entered the printing office of one John Howe, an elder brother of Joseph Howe, and here he became imbibed with the principles of responsible government for which Joe Howe was then fighting. Over in Prince Edward Island a similar state of affairs prevailed: The people were being choked to death by what they called the family compact. Absentee landlordism prevailed. Free schools were unknown; indeed the only people who could secure any kind of an education were those whose parents could afford to pay tutors. Whelan was invited to go over there. On the advice of Joe Howe he did so. He was then 19 years of age. He started a paper called the "Palladium". It was not a success financially. Later he started the "Examiner". Two years after his arrival in the Island province he was elected for the local legislature for the second district of King's County, a constituency made up of Protestants and Roman Catholics in about equal proportion, his colleague always being a Protestant. In his paper, and on the floor of the House of Assembly and on the stump and public platform he fought the family compact, fought for free schools, fought absentee landlordism, and fought for Confederation. And in all these he was successful, except perhaps Confederation. I remember the death of his friend, D'Arcy McGee. I was in Whelan's home when a telegram was received by him from what I then understood to be the Montreal "Gazette", telling of the tragedy in a few words and asking Whelan to wire back an appreciative article of his dead friend. Whelan was very much upset over the news, but I remember his going to his study and emerging several hours later with the article which was despatched at once. Frederick W. Hughes, a brother-in-law of Whelan, once told me that he had circulated at Whelan's request a petition favoring Confederation. To this he was only able to secure nineteen signatures. But Whelan persisted in his advocacy of that great measure to his undoing. Clerical influences were brought to bear on the constituency he represented for twenty-one years, and he went down to defeat. And as I said in the opening of this article, he died of a broken heart.

Throughout the length and breadth of Prince Edward Island to-day even the name of Edward Whelan is revered. His is the name of all those who represented the Island at the Quebec Conference, that is remembered as a "Father of Confederation." His political and journalistic career extended over a very short period, only twenty-one or twenty-two years, yet in that short time he beat the family compact, secured free schools, banished the landlord system, and did much to bring about the great event we are now about to celebrate. A plain, marble slab, showing the Cross, and bearing the name, time of birth, and time of death, marks his resting place in the Catholic Cemetery on St. Peter's Road, Charlottetown, beside the graves of his two daughters who preceded him, and his only son. Owing to the cemetery being closed to further interments, the body of his wife lies in the Protestant cemetery beside those of her own people. Edward Whelan married Mary Major Hughes, a daughter of George A. Hughes, of H. M. S. Dockyard, Halifax, but who removed to Charlottetown on retiring from the service. She was a member of that Hughes family, at one time so prominent in the British navy. Her grand uncle, Sir Edward Hughes, was at one time commander in chief and Governor of Nova Scotia. She died three years ago. Thus the whole Whelan family has been wiped out, the only family connections left are those of Mrs. Whelan, of which Hon. Geo. E. Hughes is the Island representative.

The Passing Show

According to a fashion note from Paris, fur skirts will be a novelty this fall. Anything in the nature of a skirt will be a novelty.

* * *

George Bernard Shaw is making doubly sure of his position in the Hall of Fame. If posterity refuses to honor him for his literary genius, it will have to give him credit for being a vegetarian who never slid back.

* * *

DESOLATE

Love is blind,
The Old Wives say;
They are kind
Who think that way—

I and he
Know this for aye:
Love saw me—
And looked away.

—*Dolores.*

* * *

The 100 per cent. American: He takes his own liquor to Paris.

* * *

ALL THE QUALIFICATIONS

First real estate agent: Well, Henry, now that we have got this land wished on us, what are we going to do with it?

Second real estate agent: Danged if I know, John. What can anybody do with an island up in the northern wilderness, practically all rock, no beach, hardly any vegetation, miles away from anywhere, infested with mosquitoes and black flies.....

First real estate agent: By Jove, Henry, I believe I have it!

Second real estate agent: What is it?

First real estate agent: It would make a perfect summer resort!

* * *

COMPETITION

Perhaps another reason why the theatres aren't doing the business they used to is because the divorce-courts are stealing their public.

* * *

Castles in Spain, suggests the Wanderer, would come under the heading of Unreal Estate.

* * *

Another jolly thing about the Lindbergh episode is that since then we have heard less about Mussolini.

* * *

Someone has complained that we hear too much of the Fathers of Confederation and not enough of the Mothers of Confederation. But there was no Senate then.

* * *

An average citizen is one who kicks at having to pay two dollars for a liquor permit, and then goes and pays three dollars for a handsome leather case for it.

* * *

UNNATURAL

"That fellow Jones is a very queer fellow."

"How come?"

"Well, it seems that he has been playing golf for over a year now, and he only just mentioned it to-day."

* * *

Still, if in their attempts to conserve the timber supply they cannot reduce the number of fires, they might do something about the Sunday edition of newspapers.

* * *

In the last fifteen years the number of horses in the United States has decreased over ten per cent., which moves this department's official poet to the following lament:

Alas, the poor Gee-Gee
Is withdrawing from
The world that esteemed him
A good friend, if dumb.

And soon he will vanish
And centuries hence
His bones will be studied
With interest tense—

By scientists eager,
Their mouths all agape,
Along with the dinosaur
And anthropoid ape!

* * *

It has been pointed out by an observer of the statues of our statesmen that they almost invariably wear overcoats but no hats. The only conclusion one can draw from this is that their hats must have been continuously in the ring.

* * *

Or that the statesmen continually talked through them, the sculptor for artistic and perhaps political reasons deciding to dispense with the hat altogether rather than depict such an event.

Grace—

The vogue for slender, straight lines emphasizes the importance of well cut, graceful lingerie.

Monarch "Radiant" Lingerie combines the desired graceful lines with delightful comfort and freedom of movement.

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97

But why the overcoat? Are we to infer that these statesmen kept their overcoats on all the time, year in and year out? Could they not trust their colleagues?

* * *

Or were there cafeterias in those days?

* * *

There is no doubt that the Great Powers will spend less and less money on battle-ships, if only for the reason that they need the money to expend on airplanes.

* * *

OF CONFEDERATION

Please note: July 1st is Fathers' Day.

Hal Frank

A Hungry Lady

"I read of a lady in Rhode Island who managed to consume two pecks of clams, and ate every man under the table."—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

* * *

The cottage at Easthampton, Long Island, where "Home, Sweet Home" was written is to be demolished. Regret is felt that it was not situated on this side of the Atlantic, so that some American might have been tempted to acquire it for re-erection in his own country.

—*Punch.*

THE other day a workman installing the bells of the national carillon hit one of them with a hammer or other tool and a beautiful rich note floated over Ottawa, conveying a slight token of the pleasure that is in store for the Capital and surrounding country on and after Dominion Day. People in the streets raised their heads on hearing the unexpected and agreeable sound and indicated to one another their satisfaction at this accidental evidence of the successful placing of the carillon. The initial playing of the instrument is to be the outstanding feature of the program of the jubilee celebration in Ottawa and the carillonneur, Mr. Percival Price, is all ready for his important function. At 11.45 o'clock on Friday, the first, the Governor-General will give the signal which will authorize Mr. Price to release the notes of the bells, the first selections of the programme being, "O Canada", and other national tunes. Everything that is played will be broadcast and by perhaps the most complete and extensive arrangements for the distribution of a radio program that have ever been made, will be brought into use. Equipment worth between one and two hundred thousand dollars is to be employed, and it includes amplifiers located at various distances from Ottawa which will pick up the notes of the bells and carry them not only across Canada but into other countries. It is hoped that the program at Ottawa will be heard almost around the world. Music is to figure very largely in the celebration here, and the committee has made some admirable plans in this connection. Eva Gauthier, famous Canadian prima donna is to give a selection of French-Canadian airs, commencing with "A La Claire Fontaine". The Ottawa Centenary choir of a thousand voices will sing into the microphones and there is to be a singing of patriotic songs by the assembled throngs. Then there is to be music by the Bytown quartet, the Hart House String Quartet and various bands and orchestras.

Other features of the Ottawa program will be addresses by the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, the acting Leader of the Opposition and Senator Dandurand and a dramatic reading by Canada's internationally known, Margaret Anglin. Viscount Willingdon will begin the celebration by laying the corner stone of the new Confederation Block, after which a royal salute will be fired and bells and whistles will sound. While the carillon is giving a fifteen minute program about four o'clock, the Prime Minister and others will place wreaths on the monuments of Queen Victoria and the Fathers of Confederation on the Hill, and in the cemeteries boy scouts will decorate the graves of Macdougall and Bernard and Laurier. The broadcasting of the principal addresses will not be until late in the evening. Earlier, an historical pageant parade will pass through Ottawa and Hull, and an official dinner will be given the government's guests in the Parliament Building.

***

AN INTERESTING figure in connection with the jubilee birthday celebration is Sir George E. Foster, as perhaps no other man in Canada has a better recollection of the coming into being of the Dominion. Sir George is twenty years older than confederation, having been born in New Brunswick in 1847. He was not, however, prominently before the public as a politician until some years after the Fathers had accomplished their great task, his first election being in 1882 in King's County, which election had to be fought over again as it was declared void. It was in 1885 that he became a member of Sir John A. Macdonald's government, and he has the distinguished record of having been a member of six other ministries—those of Abbot, Thompson, Bowell, Tupper, Borden and Meighen. All the Prime Ministers with whom he was associated have passed out of parliament, while he remains, and looks to be good for a long time yet.

***

ALTHOUGH the Hon. Robert Forke is overseas searching for new settlers with a view to expanding the population, I hear reports from the west of dissatisfaction and difficulty in the working out of the government's immigration policy. These reports are to the effect that while the new people who have been coming into the country were expected to go on the land and increase the grain production, a lot of them halt when they reach the cities and refuse to be persuaded to go into the wide open spaces. Complaints arise on the score of unemployment in the urban communities, while the object of the ministerial policy in regard to immigration is in a measure being defeated. It is perhaps too early, however, to judge as to how effective Mr. Forke is to be as Minister of Immigration. The policy of spending as much in settlement work as in securing the new citizens should improve matters. It has long been the mistake of the government to spend millions on bringing people to Canada and very little on helping them to get a footing in new surroundings. Mr. Forke, being an immigrant himself, should know something of what is desirable in settlement work.

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MR. GUTHRIE went out into the country the other day and made the observation to some Tory stalwarts that a suggestion had been offered that the Winnipeg, convention date should be advanced to September 13 from October 11, as it has been provisionally fixed, and unfortunately the observation was interpreted as an announcement of a change already made. Immediately there was a flood of protests to Ottawa from all parts of the country. The resulting situation was somewhat embarrassing for the acting Leader, since he has no authority for setting the convention date, which is a matter for the national committee. The question probably will be considered by the committee, as it has been found that several thousand dollars could be saved in railway fares by advantage being taken of the tourist tariffs, and there is no surplus of money for assisted fares. In fact, it is said that in the more distant provinces there is a reluctance on the part of party adherents to accept appointment as delegates because of the expense. Convention plans include complimentary nominations for leading figures throughout the country. Among those who will thus be nominated are J. B. Stewart, Premier of Prince Edward Island; E. N. Rhodes, head of the Nova Scotia Government, and Gordon Harrington, attorney general in the same Ministry. J. B. M. Baxter will have the honor for New Brunswick, while for Quebec it will go to E. L. Patenaude, C. H. Cahan and one or two others. Ontario delegates will nominate Arthur Meighen, Sir Thomas White, Sir Henry Drayton, Hugh Guthrie, Premier Ferguson, Senator Gideon Robertson, Dr. R. J. Manion and a few others. Manitoba Tories will propose Hon. Robert Rogers. A man not so well known in the East, Major M. A. Macpherson, M.L.A., will likely be named from Saskatchewan, while Alberta will put up R. B. Bennet and British Columbia, H. H. Stevens and probably S. F. Tolmie and General A. D. McRae. In Major Macpherson of Regina the western Conservatives have a likely looking candidate. Tom Blacklock, who knows the West better than most men from a political viewpoint, tells me that he is of leadership calibre. He is a lawyer and an ex-officer of the *C.E.F.*, who was badly wounded overseas. The chances, however, are still that the contest will be between Guthrie and Ferguson. The Quebec wing of the party is said to have a strong preference for the Ontario Premier, which should practically assure him the leadership if he wants it. Of late he has been silent on the subject, and it is assumed that he hasn't definitely made up his mind.

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IN REJECTING the appeal of the Province of Ontario and certain cities against the award of the Board of Railway Commissioners in the Bell Telephone rates case the government is pursuing a policy in regard to such appeals which is little open to criticism. The cabinet explains that "in appeals to the Governor in Council from the Board of Railway Commissioners a practice has grown up not to interfere with an order of the board unless it seems to manifest that the board has proceeded upon some wrong principle or that it has been otherwise subject to error. Where the matters at issue are questions of fact depending for their solution upon a mass of conflicting expert testimony or are otherwise such as the board is peculiarly fitted to determine, it has been customary, except as aforesaid, not to interfere with the findings of the board". This custom has been more marked lately, the cabinet council having recently turned down appeals from the West in connection with freight rate cases. Strong arguments were advanced before both the commissioners and the cabinet against the new telephone rates, but the government is content to let the order stand and suggest to the commission that it watch closely the working out of the new rates in regard to costs of operation.

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THERE seems to be no end of Premier King's plans for beautifying Ottawa. Now he proposes that the Federal District Commission buy the Russell House block, remove the buildings and make another park. The old Russell House has been closed for a year or more. In its prime it was one of the most famous and popular hostleries in the Dominion. The haunt of politicians, many political schemes were hatched beneath its roof. It gave hospitality to Sir John Macdonald and other leading figures of the past. The removal of the buildings would make an open parkway approach to Parliament Hill from the Laurier Avenue Bridge, and the appearance of downtown Ottawa would be vastly improved. Since the Prime Minister is in favor of the scheme, it probably will be carried out.

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IT IS likely that next session an earnest attempt will be made to pass legislation for the establishment of a divorce court in Ontario. Had it not been for the rush for the Easter adjournment more attention might have been paid to Senator Willoughby's measure this year, but as it was, no one even bothered to move it in the Commons. It is the increasing volume of divorce legislation that causes Senator Willoughby to favor the Ontario court. As chairman of the Senate divorce committee he has to stand the brunt of the present unsatisfactory situation. Last session the committee had to divide itself into two or three sections in order to handle the applications before it, and the bulk of the petitions come from Ontario. It is not suggested that anything be done about Quebec, owing to the attitude of the dominant church in that province, but the divorce mill of the Senate could take it easy if it had only Quebec cases to deal with. It is rather surprising some western member didn't move the bill in the Commons last session, as most of them have shown a liberal attitude at other times when divorce was being discussed. But no doubt many members who are not themselves opposed to divorce by judgment of the courts will withhold their support from such a measure on account of the views of certain elements among the voters.

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Photograph by John G. Dickson, Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Canada.

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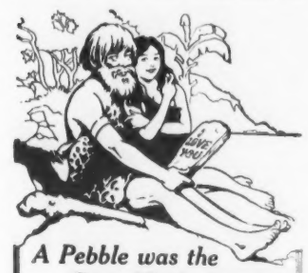

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"'Tis Sixty Years Since"

Reflections Among the Statues of Ontario's Dead Premiers

By L. A. M. Lovekin

IN ONE of his essays in "The Spectator," Addison has told us that a walk among the monuments which disfigure the magnificent Abbey at Westminster was apt to fill the mind with "a kind of melancholy, or thoughtfulness, not disagreeable." The same result may follow a study of the effigies which stand in front of the Legislative Buildings in the Queen's Park, Toronto. They represent men who have been prominent in provincial life and contributed to its growth and progress. And Addison's thought commends itself especially to those who have watched the changes in men and manners which have taken place in the arena of public affairs since the opening of the first Legislature of Ontario, December 27th, 1867.

Until now there have been only two statues of Ontario premiers erected, but it must be remembered that both Sir John Macdonald and J. Sandfield Macdonald were First Ministers in the former Province. Sir John Macdonald may be held to belong to Ontario. He certainly kept a very watchful eye over the former Provinces he had done so much to confederate, while, as he said, they "stiffened in the mould." And he had good reasons for so doing. The gentleman he chose to be the first Premier of Ontario, largely for the reason that he looked on him as the best man to hold in check, the Hon. George Brown, started in a manner which at the outset was not altogether such as might have been expected from one of his parliamentary knowledge and experience. Some strange Legislative pranks, illusory, but tending towards the mischievous, were witnessed. For example, a Government Bill was passed by the Provincial Legislature conferring on itself all the privileges and immunities of the Imperial Parliament. Another bill encrouched on the functions of the judges and legal procedure. However, the Privileges and Immunities Bill was promptly disallowed at Ottawa and the sting drawn from the others.

Sandfield Macdonald did not find the premiership a bed of roses. His position was one of a very trying nature and beset by exceptional complications of the petty "political exigency" type. Further he was not physically robust, and he lacked the personal magnetism, which at times plays so important a part in public affairs. Supposed friends failed him, and the composition of the Legislature at the time, with several vacant seats, and an uncertain majority, lacked cohesion. The conduct of Mr. R. W. Scott, a Conservative with a "grievance," which rendered him personally inimical to the premier, caused him to enter into negotiations with the opposition. In the formation of the new government he was found in its ranks. The bare-faced treachery of Mr. E. B. Wood, who deserted his colors at a most critical moment, completed the filling of the cup of difficulty.

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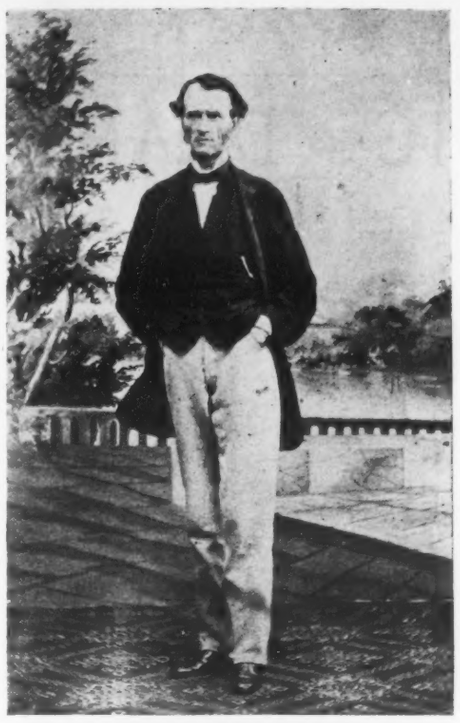
MR. MACDONALD resigned, and his long and unsullied political life practically ended, for, after refusing to lead the Legislative Opposition, he retired mortified and stung, to pass ere long to his grave. He has been described as an "honest politician." He was in fact an unimpeachable and able statesman who despised alike the trammels of faction and the proverbial lack of "prudence" too often seen in the arena of governments. He left an unblemished shield. One who had been solicitor general in the Cabinet of Baldwin and Lafontaine in 1847; presided over the Legislative Assembly in 1852, held office in the ephemeral Brown-Dorion administration in 1858, and been Prime Minister of "the Canadas" in 1862-4, was unquestionably well fitted to be the first premier of his native province under the new order of things and he formed a strong coalition government. But the patriotism of Mr. Brown was quickly swamped by his bitter vindictiveness, and he did all in his power to thwart the efforts of Mr. Macdonald to lay, well and truly, the foundations of the political temple of Ontario. The coalition was lampooned in the "Globe" day by day with the bitterest invective as the "Patent Combination."

His government was followed by an administration headed by Mr. Edward Blake, a man of lofty ideals and sense of truth, honor, and the reality of things in the arena of state affairs. He seems to have had Shakespeare's line constantly before him: "What thou wouldst highly, that wouldst thou holily." His appeal to the electors, and subsequent "ministerial explanations" on taking office may with profit be studied to-day by the politicians of the present period.

But his premiership in Ontario was too brief for him to put his principles into practice for any length of time. The Anti-Dual Representation Act took him out of the Legislature. A difficult "situation" was created, the consequences of which were averted by the "descent from the bench" of Vice-Chancellor Mowat, a man of sterling qualities, long a member of the ante-confederation Provincial Parliament and a Minister of State in three administrations. He also formed one of the band of patriotic and far-seeing men known to history as the "Fathers of Confederation." What was not unreasonably regarded at the time as a reflection on the dignity of the Bench and a bad example, proved for the greater part beneficial to the Province, for Sir Oliver Mowat, as he became later, showed himself a cautious and conservative statesman and retained the confidence of the public, and the votes of the majority for close on a quarter of a century. It must be conceded that in the really important matters of law and policy he was aided by his two chief opponents, Sirs Matthew Crooks Cameron and William Ralph Meredith, men of sagacity and patriotism. The old fable tells us that Theseus sat so long on a rock that he adhered to it and when Hercules tore him away left much behind. Sir Wilfred Laurier played the part of Hercules when he formed his cabinet of "all the talents" and Sir Oliver Mowat became Minister of Justice.

His able understudy, Mr. Arthur Sturges Hardy, a man of heart and good intention, followed him in the Premiership. He had been Sir Oliver's colleague since 1877 and proved himself a master in debate and departmental routine. But the guiding influence of his veteran predecessor was no longer with him. He proved the truth of the Napoleonic assertion that a man who wou'd excel as a corps, or divisional commander, in a supreme position might prove helpless. And failing health and contributory political causes compelled his retirement to the placid calm of a governmental office after holding the premiership for three years.

It followed as an inevitable result that Mr. G. W. Ross succeeded to the leadership. A public man of long and able service, he took up a burden which he found heavier than probably he anticipated. He seems to have imagined that a "rest and be thankful" era had dawned, and he reversed the Rhodesian lament into "so much done, so little to do." In his own words he "took over a cultivated farm." Nevertheless at the end of his lease he could yet proudly point to four new volumes of statutes with more than six hundred acts to add to the intricacies of the law. His government was confronted with the development of Northern Ontario and harassed by the Clergue affair and the well-worn prohibition cry. As in the last party caucus in the Legislature showed that out of fifty-two Liberal members only fourteen were willing to risk their political lives with the practical test of Legislative action. So recourse was had to the shuffle of a "referendum" and the shirking of ministerial responsibility.



ONTARIO'S FIRST PREMIER

Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, from a picture taken prior to Confederation by Smeaton's Gallery, Palace St., Quebec. It is from a number of photographs collected by the late J. P. Wells, who sat for North York in the old Parliament of Canada. Publication is by courtesy of the latter's grandson, Dalton Wells, barrister, of Toronto. Ontario's first Premier must have been fifty or more when this picture was taken. The reader will note the studio scenery in the background, which will remind him of the devices of certain modern motion picture producers.

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IT MUST be noted that Mr. Ross had, in addition to his general difficulties, to contend with an opponent of no ordinary strategic and tactical ability, one whose memory is now fitly honored by the erection of the statue now unveiled in the Queen's Park. Sir James Whitney was one of those rare men, never apparently more rare than at the present time, who suddenly arise at a moment of need, in the public arena, and turn the balance of events at moments of trial and difficulty in the life of nations. The weak, timorous and doubting regarded his efforts as hopeless. Sir James was wiser, and he saw that right and truth must prevail over the sinister influences which were working in the province. And so he fought on from the last days of the Mowat regime till victory rewarded his efforts. And he fought *à outrance* but always like a courtly and true knight, fairly and honorably. At the commencement of his ministry he set himself to the task of draining the quagmire into which the provincial affairs had become engulfed, and in this unpleasing task he was aided by an able cabinet, the composition of which proved that its leader was an accurate judge of men. Then he commenced a work of constructive legislation, the benefits of which are felt to-day by rich and poor. The Hydro-Electric System has been described as the richest gift of policy ever bestowed on a people. To the Whitney government Ontario is also indebted for the trunk highways, beneficial railway enactments, the development, for the benefit of Canada, not the United States speculators, of Northern Ontario, and the encouragement of the agricultural and mining interests. The educational machinery was transformed for the benefit of the rising generation, and the High and Public School economy advanced, and a practically new era for the Universities inaugurated. It would need a volume to do justice to the great material and moral work which Sir James initiated and accomplished. It was sometimes a subject of complaint that he was too autocratic, but his "yea" was yea and his "nay" was nay!

Two ministries followed, one led by Sir W. Hearst, which was heavily handicapped by the outcome of grim visaged war. It will be remembered chiefly by its being responsible for the inappropriately styled Ontario "Temperance" Act, which resulted in crime, deliberate violation of the law, and the development of hypocrisy, misery and "woes unnumbered," from which the people are still suffering. It was followed by a ministry led by Mr. Drury, son of a former minister, who had displayed much ability in the department of agriculture. This government may be regarded as one of a purely experimental character and ended in failure, discredit and utter defeat. It was succeeded by the present cabinet, led by the ablest of Sir James Whitney's colleagues. The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson has already done much to correct the consequences of past errors. Adhering to the lofty principles of his sometime leader in the cabinet, and moved by a sense of the responsibilities which belong to a government, he has already accomplished much in the highest interests of the province. He has shown himself a true "progressive," but his progress has been that which creates a beaten path; and not that of the grasshopper, sideways and perhaps backward.

Of the two statues of Ontario prime ministers which preceded that now erected, little need be said. They have been dealt with more than once. Mr. Walter S. Allward has sculptured a representation of Sandfield Macdonald, which brings to the eye of the spectator a life-like face and a figure in a customary pose. He has done as well, in face of no small difficulties, with Sir Oliver Mowat. But the sculptor of to-day has to grapple with ever fluctuating circumstance. The Ruskinesque theory is true that he must study fashion plates if he wishes to make the portrait of a man twenty years dead without some solecism in the cut of the clothes, and "even with the greatest care he is absolutely certain that his statue, offending no one when it is accepted, will be a monstrosity to the people of only half a century later when the fashion he has been compelled to represent shall have become obsolete with the inevitable in modern costume of being also hideous." And the finest figure from the chisel of a Phideas or Polycletus could be subject to this canon. It is needless to say that all these difficulties have lain in the path of Mr. Hamilton MacCarthy as he fabricated the statue of Sir James Whitney.

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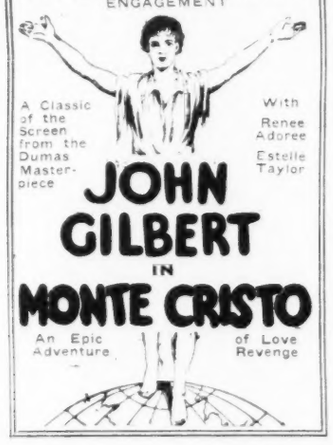

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MUSIC *and* DRAMA

Boosting William Shakespeare

It is part of the prevailing vulgarity that men should thrust themselves, or be thrust by others, into positions for which they are obviously unfit, writes Charles Whibley in "Blackwood's." The same irrelevance may be noticed in literature as in politics. Not many weeks since, upon St. George's Day, and at Stratford-on-Avon, Shakespeare's own birthplace, amid the unfurling, partially successful, of many flags, much incense was burned before the shrine of the poet. And the phrase which, after the speeches had been made and forgotten, lingers in our memory is that the time had come to "boost Shakespeare." To boost Shakespeare! No man that ever lived is in less need of boosting than Shakespeare. He had the supreme good-fortune in his lifetime to win the success he wanted and to escape the oppressive notice of the crowd. It was not for him to hear his name shouted aloud in the street, or to be followed in the streets by noisy worshippers. He did not, like some of his successors, cut antics in public places that gaping onlookers might ask one another, "Who is the mountebank?" The orator, intent to "boost" the poet, in whom he surmised that there was a gold-mine, gave the worst possible answer to Matthew Arnold's sonnet:—

"And thou, who did'st the stars and sunbeams know,
Self-school'd, self-scann'd, self-honor'd, self-secure,
Did'st tread on earth unguessed at—Better so!"

Better so, said Arnold. The booster does not agree with him. He will guess at every riddle; he is ready to pierce every mystery. And though Shakespeare, ever since his death, has gone triumphantly on his way, speaking in every language, and carrying delight into every land, and becoming the master of every stage, the last drop of advertisement, thinks the showman, has not been squeezed out of his poetry and of his fame. He must be forced, by sheer racket, into every home; he must be cracked up, to use the phrase of the immortal Hannibal Chollop, until no ear is deaf to the echo of his name. In other words, in his own despite, he must be boosted, and they who are content to read him in their studies, or to take the rare opportunities that are given them of hearing him on the stage, must stand in an outraged silence while the megaphone and the limelight do their worst.

Shakespeare must be "boosted!" A famous booster has undertaken to do the job, and the result, no doubt, will be solid money—money to be spent in the futile attempt to make him ridiculous who hitherto has defied ridicule. What will be the process of boosting is as yet uncertain. The boost will probably be achieved by the films and the wireless. These are the two great labor-saving inventions of modern times. The human being of to-day finds it too great a strain upon his (or her) nerves to look and to listen at the same time. So the films and the wireless come to his aid. The cinema shows him what he cannot hear, and broadcasting lets him hear what he cannot see, and while the power of advertisement is doubled, only one sense is asked to attend instead of two. Thus will the boosting of Shakespeare begin. A pleasant little story of the courtship of Anne Hathaway will be shown upon the screen, and the truth of his skill in deer-stealing will be sent broadcast over the world. No longer will it be necessary to read his plays or to hear them spoken laboriously upon the stage. Advertisement will do what is necessary, and when the poet has been boosted widely enough, we shall find thousands subscribing to build another theatre at Stratford who have never read a line of his works and are never likely to see the curtain drawn up on any one of his plays.

Yet we would rather that a new theatre should never rise upon the ashes of the old than that the poet should be made sadly familiar by the advertising tricks of to-day. What did he know of "boosting," who sedulously escaped the notice of his fellows? How he must smile in Paradise when he looks down upon the feverish anxiety of those who, laboriously scratching in the dust-heap, would give his works to Bacon or to William Stanley. And we are not sure that the showman, who would remind a careless generation by blowing the trumpet and beating the drum that Shakespeare once lived and wrote, is not the worst enemy that the poet has encountered. So long as a few hundreds of faithful readers remain, they will keep alight the torch of understanding, and hand it on devoutly trimmed to those who come after them.

MISS HELEN A. McGREGOR
Talented young western pianist, who made a most favorable impression at a recent pianoforte recital given in the new ballroom of the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg. Miss McGregor is a graduate of the Toronto Conservatory of Music; a Licentiate of Trinity College, London, and in 1925 won the Eva Clare scholarship, open to the Dominion. For five years she was a pupil of Mr. Wm. Lewis Wright, director of music at the Brandon College, and plans to complete her musical studies under prominent European masters.

* * *

Theatrical Situation in Moscow

Nowhere in the world, perhaps, can the theatre-goer exercise such a wide range of selection as in Moscow. Side by side with the old-established classical Russian theatres a number of new producers, representing the most modern and radical tendencies in dramatic art, have appeared on the scene. And the Moscow theatres, old and new alike, generally enjoy the benefit of excellent acting.

The predominant tendency on the Moscow stage at the present time is to emphasize action rather than thought, presentation rather than substance, to exalt the actor and the producer somewhat at the expense of the playwright. The most iconoclastic and controversial of modern Russian producers is Vsevolod Meierhold, whose theatre is simultaneously a workshop of expressionism and a forum for the presentation of revolutionary themes on the stage. Meierhold starts out by making a clean sweep of such conventional stage accessories as curtain and footlights. (His original productions barred distinctive costumes also, but he is making concessions on this point.) His scenery is wheeled on and off the stage in full view of the audience, and his productions are illuminated by the rays of large electrical projectors.

Meierhold lays little emphasis upon the content of his plays. The text of one of his productions would be a dull and unilluminating document. For nine-tenths of his effect he depends upon the special methods in which he has trained his actors, and upon clever and original "stunts" of staging. His actors are put through a strenuous course of physical training, and many of them could almost qualify as trained acrobats. To express various emotions they lunge, leap, crawl, and turn somersaults with equal facility, and their athletic achievements are made easier by the introduction on the stage of ladders, platforms, staircases, and similar aids to quick and lively movement.

Meierhold's most popular productions during the last season were "Roar, China" and "Revizor." The former production, written by a Russian named Tretiakov, who lived for some time in China, was an out-and-out propagandist play, directed against "foreign imperialists"; but it differed from most propaganda plays in being dramatically effective. The story is based on the alleged incident of an American being killed in a scuffle with Chinese boatmen, and of a British naval commander demanding the lives of two boatmen as a penalty, under threat of bombarding the Chinese city if the demand is not fulfilled. A good theme for propagandist drama, and Meierhold and Tretiakov make the most of it. All the foreign characters in the play are shown as heartless tyrants and exploiters, filled with overweening contempt for China and everything Chinese. There are one or two missionaries, who, of course, are represented as arrant hypocrites. Jazz music is played on board the ship, and champagne flows freely, while the unfortunate boatmen in a prolonged session draw lots to find out who shall be sacrificed to foreign bloodthirstiness. Technically the production is vivid; and Chinese costumes and Chinese music add an element of exotic color.

"Revizor" was a daringly unconventional version of Gogol's great comedy of that name, which has been translated into English under the title "The Inspector-General." The five acts of Gogol's play were turned into fifteen of the shorter "episodes" which Meierhold prefers in his productions; and all sorts of liberties were taken both with action and with characters. So both the inspector-general and the care-free impostor who deceives him, characters which are ordinarily represented as out-and-out rogues, become neurotic and physically diseased types in the new version. This production aroused a good deal of discussion, and Meierhold was roundly attacked in some quarters for having "murdered Gogol's humor."

* * *

The Cult of Versatility

Another pioneer of the new theatre in Russia, although a less iconoclastic one, is Alexander Tairov, who once summed up his artistic credo in the following statement: "The Art Theatre tells the actor that he must forget that he is on the stage; and we tell him that he must remember it during every moment of his performance."

Based on this theory that the actor must first of all express himself, the Kamerny Theatre attaches extraordinary importance to the minutiae of costuming, posturing, and gesticulation. It prides itself on the versatility of its actors, who can pass from classical tragedies, such as Oscar Wilde's "Salome" and Racine's "Phèdre," to the lightest form of musical comedy with no apparent effort.

The Moscow Art Theatre is still the citadel of classical drama in Russia: and it is doubtful whether any theatre can boast such a group of magnificent actors. Perhaps the most serious problem confronting the Art Theatre to-day is the difficulty of finding an adequate repertory. Chekhov and Dostoevsky are out of favor with the Communist theatrical authorities; the former because of the "bourgeois waverings" of his characters and the latter because of his mystical and religious tendencies. Except for occasional performances of "Uncle Vanya," these two authors have vanished from the Art Theatre programmes. The classical comedies of Gogol and Ostrovsky and Griboyedov's old-fashioned "problem play," "The Grief That Comes From Thought," are faultlessly and brilliantly given, but do not by themselves constitute an adequate repertory. And young playwrights with works suitable for Art Theatre production have not appeared on the scene since the Revolution.

During the last season more than half the evenings at the Art Theatre were given over to the production of "Days of the Turbins," by Mikhail Bulgakov; and this play, together with "Lynboy Yarovaya," which was played constantly before crowded houses in the Maly Theatre, must be considered one of the two popular successes of the season.

Both these plays take their plots from incidents in the Russian civil war; but the authors treat their themes from decidedly different angles of sympathy. Bulgakov's play, which experienced some difficulty in getting past the censorship, portrays a group of anti-Bolshevik officers in just as sympathetic a light as would be permissible on the Soviet stage to-day. His play has a strong attraction for the old propertied and educated classes, who see perhaps some of their own experiences reflected on the stage.

"Lyubov Yarovaya," which has for its scene a town in South Russia during the advance and retreat of the anti-Bolshevik General Denikin, is more in harmony with prevailing political sentiments. Its Reds, except for one Chekhist, who is caught in extortion and summarily shot, and one or two others who change their colors and pass over to the Whites, are heroes; and its Whites, with possibly one exception, are double-dyed villains.

The popular success of these two plays is all the more surprising because Russians often show a disinclination to talk about their personal experiences during the *Sturm und Drang* period of the Revolution.

* * *

Romantic Plays Revived in Paris

In honor of the centenary celebration of the romantic school, the Comédie Française has begun a cycle of plays drawn from the classic repertory, writes Victor Glover to the New York "Herald-Tribune." The works of De Musset, Victor Hugo, Dumas, Lamartine and Alfred de Vigny are being brought out from the archives and lavishly revived with new stage sets that have made habitués rub their eyes in wonder at the progress shown

THE LATE DR. CHARLES MacPHERSON
The noted organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, who died recently. Dr. MacPherson was associated with St. Paul's for a lengthy period, starting there as a chorister when only nine years old.

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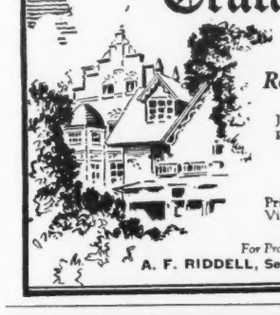

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by the administration of the national playhouse, which has often been accused of lagging behind in modern ideas. De Musset's "Lorenzaccio," given for the first time in its entirety, leads off these special performances in honor of the flowery romantics. The author of the immortal "Nuits" never intended his "Lorenzaccio" to be a stage production, but with rich décors and magnificent mise-en-scène, the glory of Florence relives with all the gorgeous local color so well realized by the poet. Therese Picratone, if not the very best of the leading actresses at the Comédie Francaise, plays the role of Lorenzaccio and satisfied all the critics, despite the fact that many still remember this character as one of the divine Sarah's favorite roles, though her version was much abridged compared with this integral production. The French liken this work of De Musset to "Hamlet," for it also is of outstanding personality, though the psychology of Lorenzaccio is less complicated than that of Shakespeare's character.

Victor Hugo's "Hernani," occasionally given in the usual repertoire, is included in this series. When first produced in 1867, after the embargo on all his works, laid by the Second Empire, was removed, the play caused a great riot.

It is a far cry from "Les Romantiques" to "Montparnos," now at the Théâtre Antoine. The play is taken from George Michel's book, which had a certain amount of notoriety among the residents of the Latin quarter. The stage version of the wild life among the inhabitants of Montparnasse, particularly of the tribe who frequent the Dome and Café Rotunde, is not so thrilling as was expected.

* * *

Operas in English for New York

The American Opera Company, successor to the Rochester American Opera Company, will give opera in English for at least ten weeks in New York, as well as in Chicago and elsewhere, announces Vladimir Rosing, director of the organization. The personnel will be built about that of the Rochester company, of which Mr. Rosing was director. The success of that company obtained for it underwriting by a group of music patrons for its maintenance for activities covering at least thirty weeks next season.

"The sponsors of the American Opera Company believe that there is a need for a permanent organization dedicated to opera in English by American artists," said Mr. Rosing, "and they have taken over as a nucleus the organization developed in the past four years at the Eastman School and Eastman Theatre.

"The American Opera Company has received the generous and valuable co-operation of George Eastman and of Dr. Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School, who have placed at its disposal the scenery and productions for the repertoire developed within the last few years. It is through their courtesy that Mr. Eugene Goossens will conduct many of the performances of the American Opera Company."

An American opera, Charles Wakefield Cadman's "The Sunset Trail," will be in the company's repertoire for next season, which also will comprise Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro" and "The Abduction From the Seraglio," Flotow's "Martha," Gounod's "Faust," Bizet's "Carmen," Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Puccini's "Madame Butterfly." The two Mozart works and "Butterfly" were given here by the Rochester company in April.

Among light operas in the repertoire are "Pinafore" and "The Pirates of Penzance," by Gilbert and Sullivan, and Johann Strauss's "Die Fledermaus" and "Southern Roses," this last a new version of "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."

The singers already engaged include Ethel Codd, Cecile Sherman and Margaret Williamson, sopranos; Helen Oelheim, Janet Mabon and Brownie Peebles, mezzo-sopranos; Charles Hedley and Clifford Newdall, tenors; Allan Burt, Mark Daniels, George Fleming, Houston and Howard Laramy, baritones, and John Moncrieff, bass. Eugene Goossens and Frank St. Leger will be the conductors, and the producing staff consists of Vladimir Rosing, George Fleming Houston, Anna Duncan and Campbell McInnes. The scenery and costumes are the work of Norman Edwards.

The advisory council of the American Opera Company includes Charles Wakefield Cadman, John Alden Carpenter, George W. Chadwick, Walter Damrosch, Wallace Goodrich, Howard Hanson, Frederick Huber, John Powell, Harold Randolph, Francis Rogers, Kurt Schindler and Deems Taylor. Arthur Judson will be manager of the company.

* * *

New Plays in Berlin

The "summer season" has begun in the Berlin theatres, which means that revivals of ancient comedies, new plays with music, and trial runs of foreign successes, have ousted all but the outstanding successes of the past six months, writes the London "Observer's" correspondent. Among these last is a very fine presentation of "The Doctor's Dilemma," at the Deutsches Theatre, which will make way shortly for Edgar Wallace's "The Ringer," and the delightful comedy of the Hungarian, Molnar, known in most countries by now as "The Play Without a Name," but called in Germany "Spiel im Schloss," meaning "A Play in a Castle."

The most outstanding of the new productions is the Soviet comedy, "The Mandate," by Nikolai Erdman, which is said to have been the success of Moscow for three years running. "The Mandate" is very funny indeed, although it is to be presumed that Russians must find the types still more ludicrous than they are presented in Berlin with some tenderness towards the figures of the old regime. In an aristocratic and a bourgeois family, suddenly united in mutual fear and detestation of the Bolsheviks, a marriage is arranged between the bourgeois young lady and the noble young man. His father, a general very much of the old school, agrees to it only upon the stipulation that the girl's brother becomes a Communist — a bona-fide open and above-board one, so that the family is protected from their constant fears by having one such member in their midst.

Housing shortage is at the bottom of the whole story, or the two families might never have met. The "mandate" is signed by the committee of tenants in the big tenement building to the effect that the timid and orthodox-minded Pawel Gulmarschkin really is a thorough-going revolutionary. It is possible that in Moscow a gala gown of the dead Tsarina, revered as a relic by the ancient general, may be thought rather bad elsewhere; also the scene in which a servant girl tries it on and is taken for a Grand Duchess. But there is real stage humor in the trick picture bearing a religious picture on one side and a portrait of Marx on the other, to be changed as expediency demands.

Germany herself has scored a genuine artistic success in the film production of Gerhardt Hauptmann's "Weavers," that sad realistic study of conditions among the Silesian weavers in the forties, when the playwright's father was a boy and worked at the looms himself. "The Weavers" is Germany's "Potemkin" film. It arouses much the same sensations in the audience, though to a lesser degree; the director, Frederick Zelnik, has quite obviously learned many fine technical effects from close study of the Russian producer. The "Capitol" cinema, where the film is running, is the heart of the west-end, yet evening after evening a part of the audience applaud when a policeman's helmet is rolled in the dirt and trampled on, and when sticks and stones batter down the windows and demolish the house of the rich cloth manufacturer who pays such scandalous wages. There are constant close-ups not of beautiful girls, but of emaciated men and dirty, toil-worn grey-beards. There is a fine revolutionary scene, a fight between the military and the rioters. The manufacturing company is the German Film Syndicate, a fact worthy of note now that the biggest German film concern "Ufa" has become so decidedly anti-revolutionary in tendency.

* * *

THE Toronto Women's Orchestra was formed during the past winter with Lina Adamson as conductor, and after practising assiduously for some weeks past has been heard on several occasions of late, both in various functions and over the radio. It contains half a score of talented string performers, who play works of the high order with admirable tone and expression.

* * *

THE pupils of Madame Ella Montague Penley gave an interesting piano recital on Saturday evening last at the Hambourg Conservatory of Music, and a large audience attended.

Those taking part were: Yvette Poulin, Josephine Coulthard, Marie Allan, Doris McConnell, Marie Dobie, Betty Leak, Mildred Brown, Eleanor Walton-Ball, Margaret Urbonas, Dorothy Ball, Gladys Plante, Mary and Betty Becker, Dorothy Field, Eileen McIntyre and Madeline Clouse.

One of the special features was a duet for two pianos, "Andante with variations," by Schumann, played by Yvette Poulin and Josephine Coulthard.

Jack Neilsen, a very young violinist, a pupil of Elie Spivak, assisted in making the programme very enjoyable by playing several solos.

* * *

ON WEDNESDAY afternoon of last week at the closing exercises at Bishop Bethune College, Oshawa, a very interesting performance of "The Tempest" (Shakespeare) was given by the pupils of the College. The play was performed, out-of-doors in the college grounds, which made a very charming setting. The storm at the beginning of the play was suggested by interpretative music and a ballet of sprites in purple and grey draperies. A striking feature of the play was the masque produced by Prospero (Leone Suydam) for the entertainment of his daughter, Miranda (Dorothy Annesley) and her bethrothed, Prince Ferdinand (Doris McKittrick). Caliban (Patty Cleland) caused great merriment and deserves special mention for her very clever acting. Stephano was ably played by Elizabeth Blackstock. The play ended with a ballet of sprites and elves suggesting the allaying of the storm and the triumph of the spirit of forgiveness and joy.

MISS EVELINE STEVENSON
An English Soprano, who will be heard at the Uptown Theatre next week, beginning this Saturday.

THE third Annual Peace River Musical Festival was held on May 25th and May 26th at Grande Prairie, Alta. Considerable talent was displayed by the 177 competitors for honors in the various musical departments, and gratification was expressed at the progress that is being made. The adjudicators were Mr. C. E. K. Cox, Edmonton, and Mr. J. Norman Eagleson, B.Music, Edmonton. J. A. G. Dickie of Grand Prairie, is the Honorary Secretary-Treasurer of the festival.

The Peace River Musical Festival owes its inception to the desire of lovers of music in the Peace River Country to stimulate and encourage the study and greater appreciation of this art. At Peace River in 1925, competitions for school choruses and children's vocal solos were organized under the direction of Mr. S. Grimwood. In 1926 pianoforte, violin, adult and church choir competitions were added. This year, a competition for school orchestras and two competitions in elocution were added. As a further encouragement to those who are just beginners in either pianoforte or violin, a competition was added for those who had had less than one year's tuition in either instrument. The Festival has been held at the Town of Peace River for the past two years, but in an endeavor to have its influence as far reaching as possible, it will be held from now on alternately at the towns of Peace River and Grande Prairie. This year the Festival was held at Grande Prairie. Prizes and awards were distributed by the Lieut.-Governor of Alberta, Dr. Wm. Egbert.

* * *

DUMAS' Monte Cristo, with John Gilbert, will be the screen attraction at the Uptown theatre, commencing Saturday afternoon. In addition to being colorful and romantic the screen version of this masterpiece has the advantage of a splendid group of capable players, including Renee Adoree, Estelle Taylor, Virginia Brown, Faire and Robert McKim. Monte Cristo is said to be one of the three most widely read stories ever written.

* * *

ON SUNDAY, July 3rd, at the hour of 2.30 in the afternoon from the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean to the coasts of the Pacific Ocean the people of the Dominion of Canada are invited by the National Committee for the Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation to assemble and participate in an expression of Thanksgiving which will be nation-wide. The service will be opened with the singing of the "Old Hundredth" and will be followed by four brief episodes, taking the form of the singing of suitable hymns and the recitation of scriptural passages. The first episode will commemorate the pioneers and settlers who laid this country's foundations; the second, the Fathers of Confederation; the third, those who gave their lives in the country's service; the fourth is a prayer for divine guidance in the government of Canada. In Ottawa, the service will take place in front of the entrance to the Houses of Parliament, and their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon, the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet and of Parliament, as well as other public figures, will take part.

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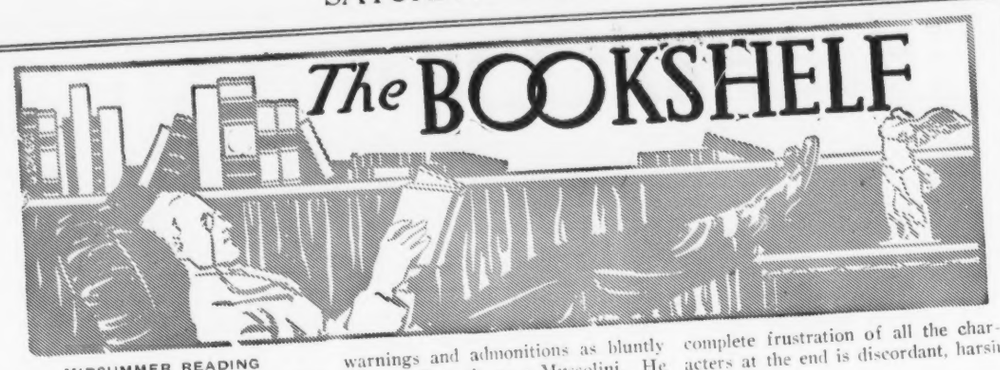

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IN CANADA

MIDSUMMER READING

THERE are encouraging signs that the Canadian book trade is realizing the fallacy in the idea that the autumn offers ten propitious weeks for bookselling, and the rest of the year forty-two impossible weeks. Possibly the example of the farmer led publishers and booksellers in the past to content themselves with one crop a year; but while the farmer is limited by climatic conditions, the book manufacturer and bookseller are not: the person with the reading habit will read the year round as authors and titles catch his fancy, without any thought of too much rain or dry spells. If midsummer heat makes a magazine carrying a bathing-girl cover seem more attractive than the bound book, that is a problem that the book merchant must set himself to solve—not merely "give up." Perhaps he could make his store pleasant in the hot weather by installing fans, and dressing his clerks in tennis costumes; perhaps some other way, but a good book is just as good in July as in November, and there must be some way of making this plain.

The peculiar suitability of books for gift purposes formerly made the Canadian book trade rely on the Christmas season for the bulk of the year's business. But the jewellery stores, which also profit at Christmas, and are more dependent than the bookman on gift-purchases, do not treat the rest of the year as a slack season. They remind their customers that birthdays come in every month, that remembrances are bought for St. Valentine's Day, Hallowe'en, Mother's Day, and so forth.

There are seasonal books, such as those on golf or gardening; but the point is that most books are not seasonal at all. The present writer's experience has convinced him that seasonal reading is nine-tenths myth; that the lady who demands of her bookseller on a mid-summer day "a light novel suitable for the hot weather" never reads anything heavier at thirty below zero; that the reader who likes books with intellectual fibre never thinks of taking a canoe trip without one or two of them; that any lack of interest in books in the summer time has been largely due to the tacit and unwarrantable admissions of the book trade itself; and that there is no reason in the inherent nature of things why the calendar or the thermometer should affect the amount of reading a person does; or even the sort of book he choses.

* * *

WITH PUTTER AND NIBLICK

"Essentials of Golf" by Abe Mitchell; Musson, Toronto; 191 pages; illustrated with 150 photographs of Mr. Mitchell and 150 diagrams; $2.50.

BY THIS time of the year all golfers will either be glorying in their increased powers and seeking to improve their play, or else will be downhearted about their form and seeking to improve their play. Both classes will receive gratefully the expert advice of Mr. Abe Mitchell of the Verulam Golf Club, St. Albans whose words are nothing if not practical. There is no padding and no fine writing here. The author gets right down to business, and issues his warnings and admonitions as bluntly and as efficiently as a Mussolini. He does not consider his function is to discuss golf, but to tell people how to play it. He assumes that all readers are familiar with the entire terminology of the game. He tells one that to make a stymie shot he must put one foot here, and his left hip there, squint in a given direction, compose his mind, remember his wrists, and so on and so on for the whole 200 pages. It sounds very complicated and difficult. The mere fact that it takes 150 photos of himself in action, and 150 diagrams besides, to help out the text, shows how precise and minute are the instructions. Here is a sample paragraph:

Short Chips out of long grass (Figs. 122-125). This is one of the trickiest shots to play and calls for constant practice. The blade should be laid well back, and the grip with the left hand should be almost under the shaft; the stance very open and well behind the ball. The swing should be upright, and if the heel of the club leads, the oblique right to left blow will get the ball up sharply. This is the best way of circumventing the resisting power of the grass; a shut face is fatal in such a situation (p. 124).

Frankly, I have no idea whether this book is any good or not; for I have no more hesitancy or shame in acknowledging Abe Mitchell my superior at golf than that Abe Lincoln is my superior at statesmanship. I sincerely hope the paragraph quoted illustrates Mr. Mitchell's acumen and orthodoxy, and is comprehensible to practitioners. If I should be set the task of picking short chipps out of long grass I should either do it with my fingers or get the rake: that's the kind of golfer I am. It surprises me, too, that a shut face should be fatal in any circumstances. I knew, of course, that golf is played largely with a fluent vocabulary; and I assume that it is the almost universal proficiency in profanity among practitioners which accounts for there being so few deaths on the course from this serious mistake of maintaining a shut face.

I hope that all practitioners will be assisted in their exercise by Mr. Mitchell's book.

* * *

MORE FRUSTRATED CHARMING PEOPLE

"Young Men in Love" by Michael Arlen; Doran, Toronto; 317 pages; $2.

ARLEN'S latest novel is better planned and better written than "The Green Hat", but is not likely to be half as popular. The attraction of that novel may be attributed to the surprise of the opening erotic scene being unmixed with any sort of sentiment, and to the melodramatic ending which supplied a rousing climax. In this book are plenty of enticing damsels who are successful in their art, but the intimacies develop out of affection of some sort: and the conclusion, though in accord with the author's artistic conscience, will probably be felt by most readers to be unsatisfactory, because their sympathies will be so much with Venetia and Savile that these readers will hunger for the good old-fashioned happy ending, after what has certainly not been an old-fashioned love story, but a genuine love story just the same. The sincerity of Venetia's and Saville's mutual love creates a high emotional tension; and the complete frustration of all the characters at the end is discordant, harsh and lame.

That, I think, is why the book is being so coldly received. It is noticeable that the reviews are hostile, but muddy. The book is disliked, but no clear reason is given; and I take this to mean that most reviewers are so afflicted with current habits of thought that it does not occur to them that the faulty element is the unhappy ending. On other points "Young Men in Love" is obviously superior to "The Green Hat". Arlen's annoying mannerisms have here been curbed to advantage. He now writes straight-away in fluid, comprehensible diction, instead of leaving things half-said, and saying that half backwards. The finer quality of the humor, and the greater cleverness of the dialogue, is as evident—to me, at least—as the author's determination to cease being a stunt writer and produce a more substantial, even if less original, type of novel. It may be that he is in a transition stage, and that his next may show him with greater mastery of serious fiction. But still there are many enjoyable moments here: "Marjory was a lady. She spent her life in pretending to feel things she did not feel, and not to feel things she did feel" (p. 32).

At bottom, then, the trouble with this book seems to be that Arlen cannot yet free himself from the current habit of brilliant young authors of believing that gloom and truth are wed without hope of divorce. On this point we have his own words.

That is the tendency of which Savile was, unconsciously but inevitably, a part: inevitably, for it has been well said that no man is greater than the time he lives in; unconsciously, for no man who has not a sheep's mind can admit even the possibility that so proud and personal a purpose as a will to failure is but part of an intellectual tendency that, in reaction from the facile and extravagant fruits of modern success, is trying to idealize failure. Thus we have had of late years a whole drama and literature of failure. We have also enjoyed the amusing spectacle of astonishingly successful newspapers extolling this literary traffic in failure—insisting, for instance, on the beauty and worth of Tchekhov's stories and plays, on the "truth" of such plays as "Outward Bound" and "The Vortex," on the "beauty" and the "realism" of the plays of Mr. Eugene O'Neill and Miss Susan Glaspell. Whilst in literature we have the spectacle of a generation of brilliant young people who have absolutely nothing to offer but sarcastic comments on success and happiness. It is true that the young writer does not insist on being a failure himself. But he takes a very strong stand indeed on writing sympathetically about anybody but a failure (p. 85).

Seeing the truth, why then did Arlen not act upon it? That is the mystery and disappointment of the book, which is otherwise a distinct improvement on his earlier work. Carefully, he follows through the inter-twined love-stories of a group of friends; and, just when he has things straightened out for all of them, he —apparently viciously — winds off short with a single page stating that each married some one he or she did not want to. There is no need to summarize the plot. The background is the fashionable London of deep politics and high finance and the sinister power of a controlled press. As to the charge that Arlen is falsifying his character and atmosphere to get cheaply vivid effects, I don't believe a word of it. John Galsworthy, Arnold Bennett, C. E. Montague, and a host of others famed for their faithfulness of portraiture, have been painting just the same picture for years, though perhaps more soberly.

* * *

"ALL KNOWLEDGE TO BE MY PROVINCE"

"Chembers's Encyclopaedia, Volume IX"; New Edition edited by David Patrick, M.A., LL.D., and William Geddie, M.A., Bc.; W. & R. Chambers, Limited Edinburgh; issued through John Cooper, R.R. 4, Bolton, Ont.; 904 pages; $6 in cloth; $11 in leather.

SLOWLY, with grim regularity, the volumes of the revised "Chambers's Encyclopaedia" come from the press. With No. 9 comes also the assurance that the final volume will appear in October; and the ancient House of Chambers is nothing if not a creature of its plighted word. But the moment of issue of the penultimate volume is not premature for a verdict upon the series. Its chief merit is reliability, and for an encyclopaedia there can be no higher praise: if the information given is wrong, it is of small consequence how much there is of it, or how prettily it is worded. Accuracy is everything, though to be an encyclopaedia at all it must be reasonably comprehensive; and on this second test the work under review stands high, having articles of an

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average length of four hundred words upon about thirty thousand subjects, or a total of twelve million words. Taking the massive twenty-eight volume "Encyclopaedia Britannica" for comparison, I checked one hundred titles of subjects just as they came in their alphabetical order; and found that forty-one were common to both, forty-one appeared in the "Britannica" only, and eighteen in the "Chambers's" only; or 59% were found in "Chambers's" as against 82% in the "Britannica." The books have about the same size page, and each carry nine hundred to a thousand pages to the volume; but the type used in the "Chambers's" is smaller, so that its word content is greater than the relative number of volumes would imply. Respecting the relative length of articles, I found the subjects that, by their nature, are treated briefly, receive about the same amount of attention in each work. The long articles of the "Britannica" are, on the whole, much longer than the corresponding articles in the "Chambers's"; and this I hold to be an advantage in the larger work, more apparent than real, for if a person wants to read a history, say, of South Africa, he will buy a book wholly devoted to that subject, and not rely upon the tabloid information in any encyclopaedia. The difference between these sets, then, is that the smaller has a little less than three-quarters as many articles as the larger; and that its longer articles are briefer. In accuracy of what is stated, "Chambers's" yields to none.

Its important articles have been prepared by acknowledged authorities. Thus we find Professor George Saintbury writing on "George Sand"; Sir Frank Dyson on the star "Sirius"; Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace on "Spiritualism"; and Rev. Prof. H. T. Andrews on the "Septuagint." Where later developments have occurred, or where fresh knowledge has come to light, the articles have been revised by competent hands. Otherwise they stand as in the last edition. New subjects of current interest have been treated. Recently, I was able to find in "Chambers's," and not in two or three other encyclopaedias I consulted (including the "Britannica,") articles on Luigi Pirandello and Roy Campbell, the South African author of "The Flaming Terrapin."

One may, like Aldous Huxley, prefer to treat such works as material for desultory reading, and slip along gaily from "Sword" and "Swordfish" to "Sycamores"; and, if so, he may be interested in Flover Syndenham (1710-87), a scholarly author whose works did not sell, and "arrested for unpaid meals died in prison," which tragedy led to the founding of the Literary Fund as a stay to his successors in misfortune. But most of us have to use such a work, as a cripple does his crutch, to help out our own deficiencies; and we go to it hoping for accurate and concise information, readily found; and my own experience with this work since Volume I of the revised edition made its appearance some years ago, has been very satisfactory.

Its advantage over the several bulkier publications of the same kind lies in its price. Proportionately to the weight of authoritative information offered in its pages, it is a very cheap reference library at $60. Specialists in any subject will need their own manuals, but here is a source book sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The wording of the articles is clear and plain, the indexing very good. It seems to me to strike the golden mean between the superficial or too-condensed, small and cheap encyclopaedia on the one hand, and the cumbersome and expensive kind on the other. It is therefore ideally suited to the person of limited means who feels the need of some reference work beyond the scope of an ordinary dictionary.

William Arthur Deacon

FRANCIS DICKIE writes: "Sherwood Anderson had dinner with me one night, and spent the evening in my apartment, and I met a number of painters of talent. Lyon Mearson, formerly managing editor of McFadden's 'True Romances,' has a villa near Monte Carlo, and invited us down. So here I am this Monday morning sitting on the terrace with the Mediterranean at my feet, the bay of Nice just around the corner. Monte Carlo is seven miles on the other side. Last week we went to the Russian Ballet held in the theatre of the Casino, and between the acts I played roulette. Plenty of color. Just beyond where I am staying Somerset Maugham has his magnificent villa, and Frank Harris lives six miles away at Nice. He is a friend of mine host; and comes often. He is coming this week to dinner, so I will have a chance to talk all evening with one of the outstanding figures in modern literature. In the meantime I have been reading the first two volumes of his autobiography, 'My Life and Loves.' It will rank in the annals of Anglo-Saxon literature as the most unique of autobiographies. . . . Did I tell you that Hodder and Stoughton are bringing out a book of short stories of mine?"

MICHAEL ARLEN

In his latest novel, "Young Men in Love," reviewed today, the heroine's name is Venetia Vardon, and this is very interesting in view of the girl Venice in "The Green Hat," who likewise won general sympathy, and on much the same grounds.

TWO years ago the Canadian co-operative book catalog made its first appearance. Now it has gone beyond its original purpose as an aid to the Christmas shopper; and the first mid-summer number has appeared. In these catalogs, which are limited to 32 pages, each publisher lists, with brief, business-like explanations, the best of his current books. No publisher's name appears, though all the leading Toronto publishers, such as Dent, Nelson, Musson, Doran, McLean & Smithers and Irwin & Gordon, are represented. The books are well selected, and the aim is to furnish plain, informative descriptions, without meaningless claims that each book is the finest ever published. The present number is entitled "Take Books on Your Vacation," and is decorated with an effective cover design by Thoreau MacDonald, the brilliant son of J. E. H. MacDonald. These catalogs are distributed through the leading book stores in Canada—Tyrrell's and Eaton's in Toronto, Jarvis's in Ottawa, Cloke's in Hamilton, and Wendell Holmes's in London. The way to get a copy is to go to your bookseller and ask for it. Realizing that some of our subscribers are not served by book stores, we have made arrangements to supply any such reader with a copy of the catalog for the sum of five cents, which should be addressed to our Book Service Department. Every properly planned vacation provides for some leisure, and those that do not, have their rainy days and missed trains, and days when the fish won't bite. Therefore every holiday seeker ought to have two books in his grip—one for a safety factor or to lend to a friend; and now that this catalog is available there is no excuse for any one not knowing what books to take. The time to get the catalog, and to select and order your books is now—not when you are hurrying for your train. There are plenty of first class books mentioned in the catalog, and plenty of variety.

Books Received

Hasty comment, pertinent and impertinent

Jarnegan by Jim Tully (Irwin and Gordon, Toronto, $2). The ex-hobo, ex-pugilist, Jim Tully, whose virile autobiography, "Beggars of Life," brought its author into great prominence, has been for some time living at Hollywood, where he was connected with the studios. Now he has written a novel about the movies, telling how a man who had been usher, bill-poster, high-driver, assistant to a medical faker, and convict, rose rapidly to be the most noted director

(*Continued on Page* 12)

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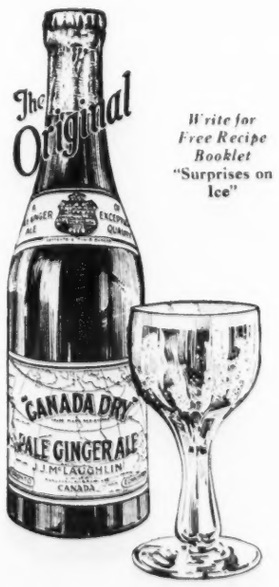

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The recreations include Tennis, Fishing, Boating, Bathing, with ample grounds for ball-playing close by. Also a Recreation Pavilion with good waxed floor for dancing. Our table is supplied with fresh meats, vegetables, butter, cream, and is always the subject of glowing tribute by our guests.
Full Particulars from Bert Olan, Huntsville, Muskoka

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One of the most popular resorts in the Kawartha District. Accessible by motor, 4 hours from Toronto. Good road all the way. Daily Steamers from Lakefield to Hotel Dock. Good Bass and Lunge Fishing. Dancing every evening, Tennis, and other sports.
For Booklet Write: MRS. W. L. IANSON, Proprietress.

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GEORGIAN BAY
Fishing — Tennis — Bowling — Dancing.
High class in every respect.
Excellent cuisine. Daily steamers from Midland. Direct connection from Toronto.
Write for Booklet and terms.
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by the Lake
COBOURG, ONTARIO

Easy of access by rail, motor or bus. On a direct Government highway 70 miles from Toronto. Dancing—Tennis—Golfing—Fishing. No Mosquitos. A temperature which seldom rises above 80°. Ideal for families and tourists. Write for terms and descriptive folder. Special rates for month of June.
W. P. LUKE, Proprietor.

Spend This Summer at
HOTEL SUNSET

Ontario's Popular Summer Resort on the Highlands of Lake Huron.

Opens June 6th — GODERICH Ontario — Closes Oct. 1st

100 Outside Rooms with Running Water. No black flies, mosquitoes or hay fever.

Golf Tennis Lawn Bowling Dancing Fishing Boating Bathing

For Booklet write CHAS. C. LEE, Proprietor, Goderich, Ontario.

Riverview Private Hospital and Rest Home

Located near Jackson's Point, Lake Simcoe, quiet and homelike, ideal for convalescent patients or persons desiring a rest. Nurses in attendance day and night and medical attention available. For rates, address Box 72, Sutton, Ont.

HAVINGTON FARM

High elevation commanding wide view of waters and surroundings; table supplied from the farm. Good fishing and boating. Running water in each room.
Write for Booklet.
WALTER K. FOREMAN, Proprietor.
Port Carling, Muskoka, Can.

BEAUMARIS HOTEL

Muskoka Lake Beaumaris, Ont.
NOW OPEN
Arrange to spend your holidays at this delightfully situated Resort Hotel. Accessible by motor highway; all outdoor sports, including 18-hole golf course; excellent cuisine; moderate rates.
JAMES E. McDONALD, Manager.
Winter Resort, New Colonial Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas

MILFORD BAY HOUSE

LAKE MUSKOKA

On good Motor Road. Beautiful Bay—Ideal for boating. Sandy Bathing Beach. Boats for hire. Bass and pickerel. Half-mile to golf course. Storage for cars.
Write for booklet. Special rates for June and September.
R. J. STROUD, Proprietor.

HOTEL BELVEDERE

110 ROOMS
30,000 ISLANDS, GEORGIAN BAY.
Tennis, Boating, Horseback Riding, Golf, Fishing and Dancing. 5-Piece Orchestra.
Booklet—A. G. PEEBLES, Parry Sound, Ont.
"The place where you get the good eats"

Percé Rock House

(and Annex), PERCE, P. QUE.

New Annex, all rooms hot and cold water, several with private baths. Salt water bathing; unrivalled scenery. World famous "Percé Rock" and thousands of nesting sea birds. Lobsters and salmon daily in season.
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Brittany in the New World

—see it this summer!

The charm and quaintness of Breton villages—modes of life of past centuries—hunting, fishing, bathing—enjoy them by taking a cruise down the
Lower St. Lawrence
to
GASPE — BAIE DES CHALEURS —NEWFOUNDLAND —LABRADOR

Regular sailings from Quebec and Montreal. Also special 3-day cruises. Luxurious ships—low rates. Ask any travel agent or
Clarke Steamship Co. Limited
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"The Fisherman's Paradise"
FOR BASS AND LUNGE
Park Hotel Burleigh Falls
KAWARTHA LAKES
WRITE TO N. DOUGHTY.

South Beach House

YOUNG'S POINT—STONEY LAKE

2 hours from Toronto, 15 miles by gravel road from Peterboro. Steamers daily from Lakefield. Private Bathrooms. $18 to $35 a week. All modern conveniences. Bass and Lunge—the finest fishing grounds in Ontario. Boating. Sandy beach for bathing.
W. E. BROOKS.

LIN GERLONG LODGE

If going fishing or for a rest, make reservations now. Some rooms still to let for July and August. Best of fishing, meals and beds. Fishing Camps at Island Lake. Ask for Booklet and References.
MRS. & D. J. McRAE
Bolger Bridge, P.O., Ontario.

THERE were four men in the smoker—rather decent looking young men. Evidently holiday bound, they were recalling other fishing parties, and in the course of events, the subject turned to travel generally. "Well!" said one of them, "I've been travelling so much lately, that I am just as much at home on a train as anywhere."

I thought of this conversation a little later when the party came back to the coach where, with perhaps a score of other passengers, I was endeavoring to sleep. As the four of them slipped off their boots, there were last minute injunctions called across the aisle and final jokes to be cracked before they put their lights out. All this was very annoying to a number of us who went to bed hoping for a refreshing sleep: but the worst was yet come. I was awakened about five o'clock by the sound of vigorous brushing close to my ear. Our friends of the night before were preparing to leave the train at French River, and the thought occurred to me that if the travelled one acted at home as he did on the train it was small wonder that he was on the road so much. The man's wife might not be quite so tolerant as his fellow travellers.

And how unnecessary was all this commotion. It is quite easy, with the train facilities now provided, to perform our toilet without drawing it to the attention of the whole train, and to so disregard others who are travelling as to subject them to even petty annoyances is, to say the least, as bad in taste as it is unnecessary.

A railroad official was speaking to me the other day along the same line. "You will perform a public service," he said, "if you will draw attention to the constant violation of the rights of the public in this regard. A man who will make an unnecessary amount of noise in a sleeping car, or occupy more than he should of the smoke-room, is a worse offender than the man who will publicly eat an orange in a parlor car. He is, also, far too seldom held responsible by the railway company. Unless he is making a violent disturbance the porter hesitates to check him, with the result that those passengers who have been disturbed, blame the railway for an unpleasant journey. My suggestion is, don't make yourself at home on a train if your actions at home are not, at all times, pleasing to others."

* * *

"Old Subscriber", Toronto. You could get in by car, but only via Sudbury. Coming south again you would have to negotiate some very doubtful dirt roads. There is the compensation that very little good fishing can be had along good roads, but I would not recommend travelling this way. You can make the run by train from Toronto in seven hours, and on arrival you have a few hundred miles of water which can be negotiated by launch if you wish to camp in a different spot each day. There are muskellunge there, but whether you can catch them you know best. You may catch them at that season, however.

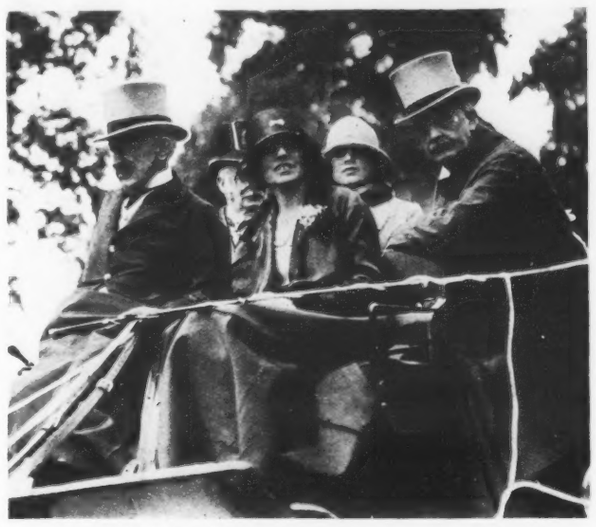
B. B. S., Hamilton. For all tours abroad the traveller must hold a valid passport. Consular visas are not now required by British subjects for travel to and in France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Spain or Switzerland; for certain other countries the visa of a Consular representative is still required.

* * *

Miss H. P., Oshawa, "School man", Cochrane, Harry S., Beaverton. Before I can recommend a suitable resort I must know the time at your disposal, the amount of money you wish to spend and what sports you require. Will you please write again giving these particulars?

* * *

"Anonymous," Toronto. Your mother is quite right. It is not safe. You may be capable of looking after yourself and all that sort of thing, but an adventure of that kind is meant for few men, let alone a girl. I cannot advise you other than to follow your mother's counsel.



OPENING MEET OF THE COACHING SEASON
The opening meet at the Magazine in Hyde Park took place recently. Picture shows Sir Edward Stern, Lady Stern and party including Viscount Cave.

A KAWARTHA LAKE HOLIDAY IS NATURE'S FINEST TONIC

When it is hard planning your vacation, choose a few weeks' holiday among the Kawartha Lakes. For a short time loaf around in the Kawartha sunlight—fish to your heart's content in Kawartha's score of pretty little lakes and shadowy rivers—or slip past jewel-like, emerald green islands in a graceful canoe.

Tonic—it's all about you—in the woods, and the air and the water. You'll come back from a Kawartha Lakes holiday with an enthusiasm that will last till holiday time comes again. An attractive folder has been prepared telling more about this splendid vacation land, telling you when to go, and how to get there. Your nearest Canadian National Railways Agent has a copy for you.

WEEK-END FARES CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The specially low round trip week-end fares now in effect on the Canadian Pacific Railway permit very economical trips from the cities to the numerous summer resorts of the Province. These reduced fares allow journeys on trains starting after noon on Fridays or all trains Saturday and Sunday. The return ticket is good until Monday.

Booklets listing all the fares can be obtained from Canadian Pacific Agents.

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THIS SUMMER

Our tours bring within the reach of almost everyone a delightful summer in the Old World with pleasant travelling companions and the manifold pleasures and educational advantages of such a journey.
Tours from three weeks to three months—$290 and up.
Full information on request.

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ISLAND STUDDED LAKES, WINDING TRAILS — That's SPARROW LAKE!

Only 100 miles from Toronto by paved roadway and you are in the most beautiful section of Muskoka.
Hiking, Riding, Boating and Fishing, or if preferred, Golfing, Tennis, Dancing, and Bathing.
Come to Sparrow Lake for the perfect vacation.
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SUMMER HOTELS

HOTEL UNEEDA REST—Accommodation, 100 guests — Weekly rates, $17.00 to $20.00—Sparrow Lake, Ont.

PENINSULA FARM RESORT—Terms on application — Severn Bridge, R.R. No. 1, Ont.

WIANCKO HOUSE — Accommodation, 60 guests — Weekly rates, $15.00 to $18.00.

HOTEL VANOMI — Accommodation, 150 guests—Rates, $15.00 to $18.00 per week—Special rates for June and September — Sparrow Lake P.O.

LAKESHORE HOUSE—Weekly rates, $14.00 to $16.00—Port Stanton P.O., Ont.

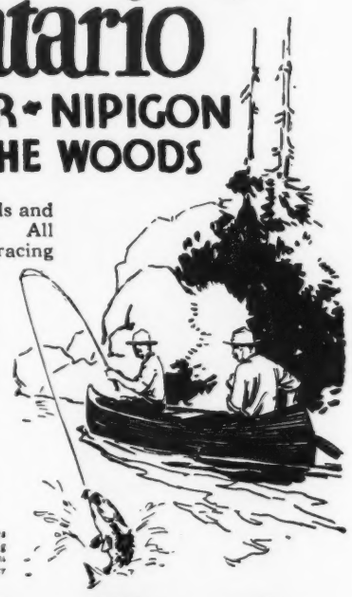
STANTON BROS. — Boats, General Store, Garages, Cottages—Port Stanton, Ont.

DELMONTE HOTEL — Under new management. Accommodation, 100 guests—Rates, $16 to $20.00—Charles Kimpton, Proprietor, Sparrow Lake, Ont.

HOTEL BALMORAL — Accommodation, 80 guests — Rates, $16.00 to $20.00 per week—Tennis, Dancing, etc.

Bungalow Camps in Ontario

FRENCH RIVER • NIPIGON
LAKE OF THE WOODS



HUNDREDS of islands and streams to explore. All vacation sports. Bracing climate. Modern bungalow camps. Only $5 per day, $30 a week, including marvellous meals. Hurry—vacation's almost here—camp reservations go fast!
For all travel information and booklets, tickets, reservations, etc., consult
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The Canadian Pacific issues many attractive and interesting booklets which will help you greatly in planning your summer vacation.

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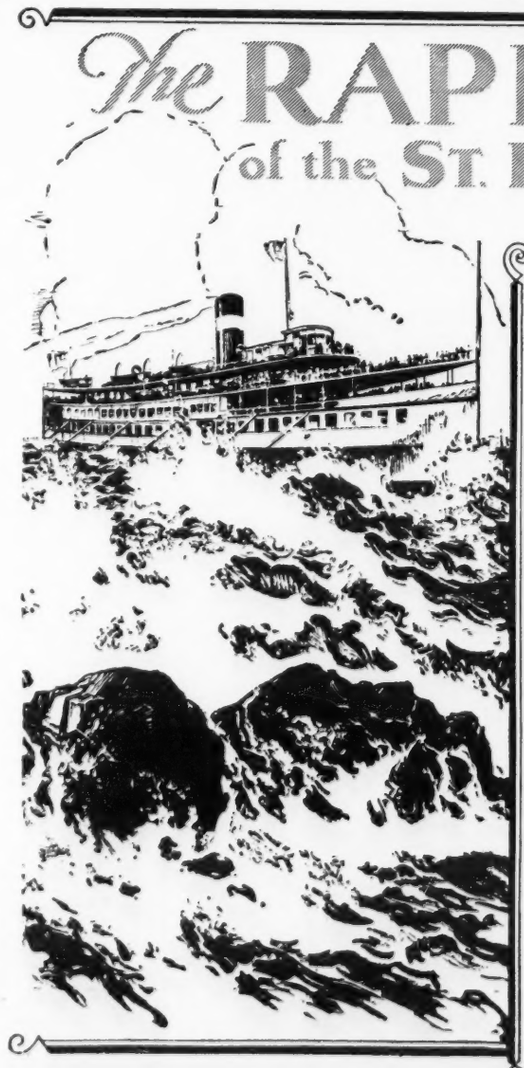
World's Greatest Travel System

The RAPIDS of the ST. LAWRENCE



The Thrill of Adventure's Golden Days

Pull back the curtain of time. Through swirling foam-flecked waters, you see a dusky Huron warrior skilfully piloting his frail bark canoe down the roaring St. Lawrence Rapids.
Years pass. A modern Steamship now follows this tortuous current where only the bravest of Indians once ventured.
What a glorious opportunity is yours today to enjoy in luxury and comfort this thrilling boat ride—one of the many features of that trip of trips—

Niagara-to-the-Sea

You cruise through the 1000 Islands—Venice of America; then the St. Lawrence Rapids: visit cosmopolitan Montreal and historic Quebec. The cruise reaches a climax with the awe-inspiring Capes of the Saguenay Canyon—a sight that will live long in your memory.

For booklets, rates and full information apply to

Canada Steamship Lines, 46 Yonge St., Toronto. Phone Adelaide 4201, or 9 Victoria Square, Montreal, P.Q.

or any railroad or tourist agency.

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Owning and operating St. Lawrence River Route—"Niagara-to-the-Sea", Northern Navigation Division—Great Lakes Service. Hotels—Manoir Richelieu and Hotel Tadoussac on the Lower St. Lawrence.

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Manganese Bronze
Propellers
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We guarantee to replace any Kennedy-Stone Propeller which breaks in service. Stock orders shipped on day received.

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OWEN SOUND, ONT.

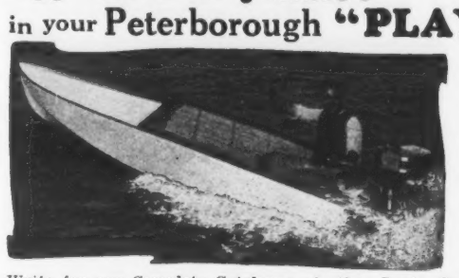
PLAN A HOLIDAY IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

Come to Jasper National Park—the greatest scenic playground in the West.

Make Jasper National Park this year's holiday headquarters. Here in the very midst of the Canadian Rockies you can enjoy a mountain vacation with added pleasures usually associated with the more sophisticated resorts.

From Jasper Park Lodge, the beautiful ultra-modern hostelry of Jasper Park, you can spend days of endless pleasure and activity. The mountains about the Lodge invite exploring, hiking and riding. Tennis, golf and swimming makes day time fly fast—and no other nights will compare with those spent in the shadow of the Rockies with the multi-colored lights of Jasper Lodge twinkling across the placid waters of beautiful Lac Beauvert. Would you like to know more about Jasper National Park? Any Canadian National Agent will give you full particulars and illustrated booklet.

Off like a flash!
in your Peterborough **"PLAYBOY"**



This 14-ft. BABY-STEPPER type made the world's record for outboard boats of over 29 miles per hour. A zippy, "V" Step-hydroplane, for use with a JOHNSON Big Twin Motor.

Write for our Complete Catalogue of other Boats, Canoes, Accessories.
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Smart Shirts & Collars
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IN "LUVISCA" SHIRTS and SOFT COLLARS you have everything to be desired in cut, style and finish and a variety of designs second to none from which to choose. *"LUVISCA"—the popular shirting fabric that looks like silk, is more durable than silk, and is cheaper than silk.*

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Look for the Registered "Luvisca" Tab on every garment. None genuine without. If any difficulty in obtaining, write MR. F. B. FOSTER, Room 409, 275 Craig Street West, MONTREAL.

The Men's Wear that Men Prefer.

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CABIN CLASS

Frequent sailings from Montreal and Quebec; 4 days open sea by the mighty water boulevard to Europe. You enjoy the privileges of the entire ship — all the public rooms, promenade decks, shelter decks. The meals and service are of the Canadian Pacific high standard of excellence.

For further information ask any steamship agent, or—

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Always carry Canadian Pacific Express Company's Travellers' Cheques. Negotiable everywhere

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WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

Poison Ivy Cure

ACCORDING to James F. Couch, of the United States Department of Agriculture, there is an easy remedy for poison-ivy, poison-oak, and poison-sumac:

"Just ask your druggist to make up a 5 per cent. solution of potassium permanganate, and swab it on the poisoned places with a bit of absorbent cotton or a soft cloth. The permanganate destroys the ivy poison, but does no harm to the skin, except that it makes a brown stain. Most of us do not want to let this remain; and it can be removed by washing with a 1 per cent. solution of oxalic acid. Oxalic acid is a poison, so that if you are afraid of children getting hold of it, you may use instead a 1 per cent. solution of sodium bisulphite, or even just plain soap and water, tho the latter is a bit slow in taking off the stain. If the skin has been very much broken by scratching or otherwise and is raw, the oxalic acid will cause a temporary stinging, and soap and water is preferable for removing stains from such sensitive surfaces. If the skin is very tender, the solution of potassium permanganate may be diluted with water before using.

"The permanganate treatment is recommended only as a remedy for poisoning that has already taken place. Persons who know that they are likely to be poisoned may prevent the plants from harming them with a wash devised by Dr. James B. McNair of the Field Museum, Chicago. This consists of a 5 per cent. solution of ferric chlorid in a fifty-fifty mixture of water and glycerin, to be washed on all exposed parts of the skin and allowed to dry there, before going where the dangerous weeds grow. The iron in the chemical combines with the poisonous principle of the ivy and changes it into a harmless, non-poisonous compound. None of the remedies recommended by the two scientists have any patent or proprietary medicines in them. They are standard and well-known chemicals, and any druggist can make them up in a few minutes."

Event at Rheims

A MOVING ceremony took place in Rheims recently. M. Herriot, Minister of Public Education and of Fine Arts, gave over to Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, the keys of the Cathedral, whose great nave has just been restored. M. Deneux, architect of the cathedral, has directed this work which could not have been undertaken without the generous co-operation of other nations.

In his fine address at Rheims, M. Herriot declared:

"How can we forget the friends of our country who have aided us by their spontaneous and brotherly collaboration? Denmark sent us a contribution of 1,200,000 francs, gathered by public subscriptions; thereby contributing to the restoration of the vaults and high windows of the nave. Norway sent us 200,000 francs, which has been held in reserve for the five windows of the choir. England also gathered together a considerable sum. Mr. Rockefeller, that benefactor so worthy of the generous traditions of his country, put at our disposal six million dollars for the reconstruction of the roofs."

The restoration of the roofs was the most urgent repair and is now actually finished. But much more remains to be done.—P. F.

Museum's New Art

A CONSIDERABLE number of acquisitions in many departments of the British Museum were decided upon at a meeting of the Trustees recently.

A splendidly modelled Chelsea group, entitled "Roman Charity," based on an engraving after Rubens, has been presented by Lord Bearsted, through the National Art-Collections Fund, and a porcelain group, probably Thuringian, of the XVIIth century, six pieces of Persian pottery of the XIIth and XIVth centuries, and two pieces of Chinese pottery have been added to the collection. The Persian and Chinese pottery has been lent by Mr. Harvey Hadden, with the intention of subsequent bequeathal to the British Museum. Among the Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities is a Syro-Hittite cylinder seal, with unusual animal and other figures, a Sumerian limestone vase supported by figures in high relief of Gilgamesh strangling bulls, from Warka, about 2800 B.C., and part of a grey schist bowl, carved with hunting scenes in high relief, probably about 3000 B.C. Among the Greek and Roman acquisitions is a marble portrait bust of the third century A.D., which may represent Gordian I. Imperial busts of that century are rare, and, as the Museum has few, the new piece is very welcome. Then there is a large Dipylon vase, 2 feet 6 in. high and richly ornamented, easily one of the finest specimens known. A Campanian bell crater with a burlesque of a mythological scene, perhaps from a comedy, is interesting, and there is a Ptolemaic inscription in verse on the death of one Hedyle, which will attract the scholar.

The books, manuscripts and prints also contain a number of useful additions to the collections of the Museum. Among the former is a very rare first edition of an important English novel by Mrs. Aphra Behn, entitled "Oroonoko, or the Royal Slave." It dates from 1688, and did much to spread the idea of "the noble savage." There is an epistle to the Little Satyrist of Twickenham, a reference to Pope, which is worth perusal. An acquisition in the Oriental section is the only surviving copy, so far as is known, of the complete works of the poet, Zulfikai Shirvani, a Court poet of about 1300, whose work has hitherto only been known from some verses in an anthology. The complete volume is now to be carefully examined and edited.

CANADIAN PACIFIC PARLOR CAR SERVICE TORONTO AND LONDON

Parlor cars now operating on train 19 leaving Toronto 6.25 p.m. daily to London, and on train 20 leaving London 5.00 a.m. daily for Toronto.

Parlor cars also in service on trains leaving Toronto 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., daily, to London and Detroit, and from Detroit 8.45 a.m. and 4.40 p.m. and London 12.40 p.m. and 7.40 p.m., arriving Toronto 4.00 p.m. and 10.40 p.m.

Tickets from Canadian Pacific Agents.

IF YOU'VE NEVER CAUGHT A LUNGE COME TO TIMAGAMI

Have a regular holiday this year. Gather your gear together, pack your duffle and board the train for any of the fine resorts and camping territories scattered about Timagami. Up in these Northern woods you can have the kind of holiday you like best. Either "rough it" with tent and canoe, frying pan and camp fire—or have a fine vacation at the several modern hotels that provide home-like accommodations with all the thrills and atmosphere of the great woods.

Fishing, canoeing, camera hunting, loafing—you can do them all well in Timagami. Ask any Canadian National Railways Agent for illustrated booklets and full information.

First the Boy — then the Man

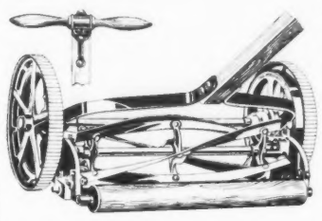
YOUR boy can start life with a balance in the Bank. Many a boy has $100 or more—saved from his pocket money—and is proud of his bank book.

A thousand dollars saved at 18 may mean a college education or a good start in business.

The Royal Bank of Canada

S609

The "Woodyatt" 1872



THE Dominion of Canada was five years old, British Columbia had come into Confederation the year previous, and the Parliament at Ottawa had just approved a charter for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway when the first Woodyatt lawnmower was made in Guelph in 1872.

The Woodyatt of today is an improved and more sprightly appearing machine, but it is just as sturdily built as the pioneer Woodyatts, one of which has a record of forty years' continuous service.

TAYLOR-FORBES Company Limited **GUELPH** Canada

CANADIAN MADE — *If your Hardware Dealer has not on display a Taylor-Forbes lawnmower exactly suited to your requirements, ask him to show you our catalogue* — CANADIAN QUALITY

THE SHEIK DISCOURSES

AIN'T LOVE THE BUNK

in the story books a fella used to knock out sob stuff on a guitar under his SHEBA'S *window, but that don't go any more. Making love with an* ORCHESTRA *is one of those big house fables nowadays, and, besides, the* COPS *won't stand for it. Bimbos these days must* EAT—*you've gotta feed 'em something more substantial than* SOUND WAVES *or other vibrations.*

Bring 'em CHOCOLATES—
and bring THE BEST.

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$170 Europe and Return
"Tourist Third Cabin"

The *inexpensive* — and *comfortable*—way to see Europe. Beautifully appointed cabins, hospitable lounges and smoking rooms, spacious promenades. Excellent service, delicious food in great variety. Music, sports—everything to make your holiday a delight. Consult our travel experts—no obligation.

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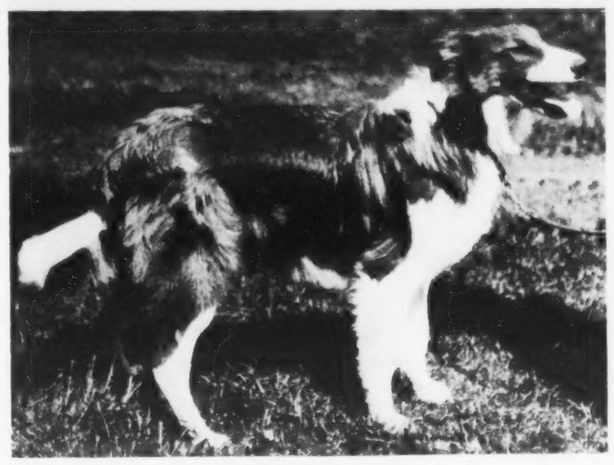

GREY DAWN JUNIOR

Son of Gray Dawn, hero of Albert Payson Terhune's book recently reviewed here. Junior will be given as a prize for the best comment of 200 words on "Why the Collie is Man's Greatest Dog Companion" written by a boy or girl not over 15 years of age before July 15th. No contribution will be considered unless the Sunnybank Collie Contest Form has been filled out and attached. This form may be had from bookstores or direct from Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York.

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Via Honolulu *and* Suva

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"Aorangi" (22,000 Tons) July 27 Sept. 21
"Niagara" (20,000 Tons) Aug. 24 Oct. 19

For fares, etc., apply to all Railway and Steamship Agents or to the Canadian Australasian Line, 999 Hastings St. West, Vancouver, B.C.

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and the exhaustion, faintness, nausea and dizziness caused by travel motion. Journey by Sea, Train, Car, Auto or Air in perfect comfort with Mothersill's. 32

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25 Years In Use

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DETROIT'S Favorite Hotel

Facing Grand Circus Park, the heart of Detroit. 800 pleasant rooms, $2.50 and up
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Canada's Most Exclusive Summer Colony

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Murray Bay
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HOTEL TADOUSAC
Tadousac
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on the Lower St. Lawrence —where the river meets the sea

Indoor Salt-Water Swimming Pool at Manoir Richelieu

Amid settings of beauty and inspiration in the world's oldest mountains. Young and old in picturesque sports attire. French and English atmosphere that reminds you of Normandy . . . Pine and salt laden air. . . and Canadian hospitality. Average mean temperature 67°.

At MANOIR RICHELIEU, indoor salt water swimming pool. . . swimming to music, horseback riding, new 18 hole golf course in the Laurentian Mountains one and a half miles from Hotel. Good motor roads from Quebec.

At HOTEL TADOUSAC, sandy beach, boating and sailing, trout fishing lakes and log cabin for guests, nine hole golf course, tennis, lawn bowling, sea air mingled with balsam, spruce and pine.

Hotels open June 25th. Write early for brochure and reservations. Address Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, 9 Victoria Sq., Montreal, or 46 Yonge St., Toronto, or J. O. Evans, Manager of Hotels, c/o Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, Que., or Hotel Tadousac, Tadousac, Que.

MANOIR RICHELIEU and HOTEL TADOUSAC
Owned and operated by
CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES

THE BOOKSHELF

(*Continued from Page 9*)

in Hollywood at $5,000 a week. Its publishers claim it is the only piece of fiction about the studios that tells the truth. Needless to say, some of it is pretty rough.

The Recollections of Roderic Fute by John Oxenham (Longmans, Green, Toronto, $2). Lengthy novel of a young man's rise to fame and fortune, and the love of a maiden. The scene is England, the hero a writer.

Twilight Sleep by Edith Wharton (McLeod, Toronto, $2.50). Mrs. Wharton is apparently past the day when she could write an "Ethan Frome"; but her novels continue to retain her own distinction of style, and to be good novels. It has to do with the newer cults of psychology, such as faith healing, and, of course, with American characters of assured social and financial position.

Bristol Eyes by C. Appleby Terrill (Chambers, Edinburgh, $2). Six short stories by well-known English writer. They are varied in theme, but all have a goodly proportion of English humor in them.

"The Royal Montreal Regiment 14th Battalion C.E.F. 1914-1925." Edited and compiled by R. C. Fetherstonhaugh (History Committee, Royal Montreal Regiment, 425 Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount, Que., illustrated, $3.50). Here we have the soldierly history of the achievements of one of the most famous of Canadian overseas units in the late war. It was a first contingent battalion, recruited from three old Montreal regiments, and made up of both French and English. After Valcartier and Salisbury Plain, it reached France 15th February, 1915, and saw action in some of the finest fighting the Canadian forces did—at Ypres, Festubert, the Somme, Vimy Ridge and Hill 70. In all they saw 1721 days of active service. Men to the number of 6,270 passed through their ranks, of which 5,078 returned home, and 1,192 were left sleeping in their corners of some foreign field. The narrative is not ornamented: it does not need to be. The record is set down precisely, without one unessential word. At times the reader wishes for more "atmosphere" and "color"; but of course the book would not have held that, and all the facts too. All who were killed, and all who were decorated, are mentioned by name. The photographs serving as illustrations are among the most interesting published in connection with the war. These shell-scarred landscapes and details of trench life are eloquent witnesses. The many veterans of this splendid unit, and their friends, will wish to obtain this comprehensive narrative of the Battalion's life for the more than four and a half years of its existence.

Nocturne Militaire by Elliott White Springs (Doran, Toronto, $2.50). Here is another American Air Force narrative of the same style as "War Birds," and as good. Captain Springs, its author, figured prominently in "War Birds," as readers of that war classic will remember. What a daredevil life! The salty humor is that of men condemned to death, and making a joke of it. This chap tells graphically of having to land a Camel when he knew he had his left wheel shot off, and how another time he had dropped a bomb which, unknown to him, had caught in his under-rigging, and exploded when he tried to land. The book is made alive by the jargon of flying, but the thread of the story, and the essential details are all comprehensible to the reader who has never been aloft. Recommended.

Ryerson Press Chap-Book, Twenty and After by Nathaniel A. Benson (60c). Contains the long poem, "Twenty and After" that won the Jardine Prize in 1926, and several smaller pieces. Mr. Benson commands a very dignified blank-verse style that is quite impressive. We quote the first and last stanzas of his "Dirge for Poesy":

Earth wakes no more.
The Spirit's hymn is dead
Save o'er one grave
Where youth's first fire breathes red.
Earth wakes no more.
Her magic songs are still.
No spring wind drives
Sweet buds o'er plain and hill.

The harmony
Of wind on forest-strings
Strikes all unheard
And folds great golden wings.
The surging sea
Stirs wonder forth no more—
Now falls the wave
Unanswered on the shore.

Harmony Between Labor and Capital by Oscar Newfang (G. P. Putnam's, New York, $2). Sub-titled "An Essay on the Welfare of Nations," this book offers a solution to labor troubles by making workers take a sliding scale of pay, as shareholders do, according to profits. He proposes a drawing account much below what is likely to be earned, and then division of profits over that sum. The author says this would give the laborers an interest in staying at work, and in doing their best to make the business succeed. The whole problem of wages is discussed—social insurance, fixing of hours, etc.

WEEK-END FARES CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The specially low round trip week-end fares now in effect on the Canadian Pacific Railway permit very economical trips from the cities to the numerous summer resorts of the Province. These reduced fares allow journeys on trains starting after noon on Fridays or all trains Saturday and Sunday. The return ticket is good until Monday.

Booklets listing all the fares can be obtained from Canadian Pacific Agents.

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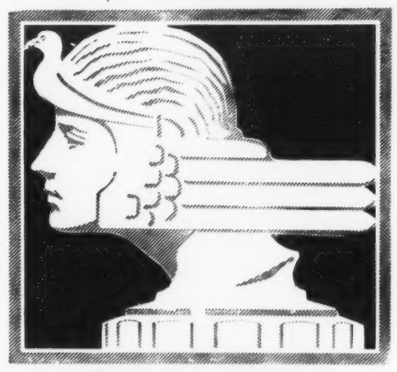

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Stutz speed is stop-watch, not "fast" speedometer, speed.
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Stutz speed is guaranteed by Stutz Motor Car Co.

THE Safety Stutz has never printed an unsupported speed claim. It has never made capital of a private, unofficial speed test. It has never used "fast" speedometer readings as a basis for advertising speed. It has never run a stripped chassis as a "stock car"

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Challenger top-speed capabilities are, of course, beyond any practicable road-speed. They are featured only as tangible evidence of tremendous performance ability and reserve power.

Able to do around eighty miles per hour, these cars give a delightfully easy fifty or sixty. In fact, at sixty, the throttle of a Challenger is only about half-open.

Such reserve power cannot but result in easier control, smoother and more silent operation and increased hill-climbing ability.

Longer life for the car, and greater safety also come from this surplusage of power—because the motor is never overdriven. "A stressed piece of machinery is a dangerous piece of machinery."

And so, to the surpassing security and stability of the Safety Stutz that is due to its exclusively low center of gravity, and other safety features, there is now added a power that brings new heights of performance, new charm of riding and driving, new safety and longevity.

Let us demonstrate to you the real power and speed of the Challenger Models in an exact duplicate of the winning Safety Stutz.

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Stop-watch timing, at the rate of:

78½ miles per hour for 5-passenger "Challenger" Sedan.
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SATURDAY NIGHT
FINANCIAL SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 25, 1927

PUBLIC DEBT ALL OVER CANADA SHOWS ENCOURAGING DECREASES

Dominion, Provinces and Municipalities Join in Nation-Wide Movement to Establish and Support Debt-Reducing Policies—Governments of Dominion, Six Provinces and Most Municipalities Report Surpluses and Three Provinces With Deficits, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario, Show Improved Position and Expect Balanced Budget Next Year—Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Adopt Policies Calculated to Eliminate Debt Over Stated Period—Day of Municipal Defaults Practically Over.

By A. H. Williamson

(Being address delivered at the Convention of Investment Bankers' Association of Canada at Ottawa in his capacity as Dominion Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Administration and Finance. Mr. Williamson is in charge of the Winnipeg office of Wood, Gundy & Company.)

A SUMMARY of Public borrowings, prepared with the assistance of the Citizens' Research Bureau, shows total indebtedness for Government and Municipal purposes in Canada to be $4,368,000,000, made up as follows:—Dominion Government, $2,525,532,644; Provincial Governments, $739,361,840; and Municipal and School, $1,103,879,676; total, $4,368,774,180.

This is a tremendous total for a country with a comparatively small population such as Canada, and compares with a total indebtedness in 1913 of about eight hundred millions. The fact that since that time Canada has become a nation of investors and that it is estimated over 70 per cent. of the amount has been purchased as an investment for surplus funds of Canadian individuals and corporations, corrects what might otherwise be a serious situation.

It is encouraging to note that the tendency in public borrowing has been towards economy, the following schedule of total Government and Municipal borrowings showing that the total borrowed in 1926 is substantially less t'an any year since 1920:—

1921, $265,906,130; 1922, $387,725,041; 1923, $394,422,921; 1924, $469,453,376; 1925, $331,648,490; and 1926, $241,928,633; $2,091,084,591.

While the total borrowings in themselves make an interesting comparison, the amount borrowed apart from refunding is probably more important. The following figures show the amount of total Canadian Government and Municipal borrowings for the past three years apart from refunding:

1924	$234,524,376
1925	101,215,295
1926	82,438,632
Total	$418,178,303

Turning to Municipal borrowings alone, we find the total for 1926 to be the smallest in any year since 1920, except 1925, as the following statement shows:

1921	$86,236,134
1922	87,460,658
1923	78,882,888
1924	87,513,896
1925	41,355,295
1926	64,134,632
Total	$445,583,503

As members of the Association are aware it is a principle of municipal financing that debts incurred are paid off out of annual taxes and only under exceptional circumstances and in very few cases is any refunding done. Consequently, the foregoing figures are confined almost entirely to borrowings for municipal improvements, and the figures portray in a graphic manner the tendency toward economy in municipal finance during recent years.

***

AS IS already well known to the members of the Investment Bankers' Association general conditions in the Dominion have continued to improve so that at the present time, the country is in a prosperous condition. This improvement in the affairs of the public generally has, of course, resulted in a considerable improvement in the financial position of most of our governing bodies, including the Dominion itself, the various Provinces, and a large number of their Municipalities.

The Budget speeches of the Treasurers of our various Provinces reflect improving conditions. Manitoba, as a result of a surplus of $600,000 during their last fiscal year, is able to announce a 20 per cent. reduction in Income Tax, and a 37½ per cent. reduction in Supplementary Revenue Tax. This reduction in Supplementary Revenue Tax represents a substantial relief to the various Municipalities in the Province, and is passed on by them, through reduction in Municipal taxation, to the rate payers of the various Municipal'ties. *These reductions in taxation in Manitoba are possible in spite of the fact that the Government has made provision for a Sinking Fund for the retirement of Public Debt, on all debenture issues put out during the past three years, and to be put out in the future, which policy calls for a payment out of Current account of close to $250,000 per annum at the present time. This figure will be increased from year to year as issues presently carrying no Sinking Fund provision are refunded with new issues.*

A. H. WILLIAMSON

Whose address as Dominion Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Administration and Finance at the recent convention of the Investment Bankers Association of Canada in Ottawa is printed in this issue. Mr. Williamson is in charge of the Winnipeg office of Wood, Gundy & Company. He was elected vice-president of the Association.

The Budget Speech of the Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Quebec shows a reduction during the last fiscal year reported of almost $6,000,000 in net bonded debt. As has already been reported in previous reports of this Committee, it is now the policy of the Quebec Legislature to make full Sinking Fund provision for all long term debenture issues.

The Province of Saskatchewan, which has always received careful administration from a financial standpoint, has, at the recent session of the Legislature, announced a reduction of 25 per cent. in public revenue tax, which will reduce the amount contributed by the Municipalities to the Government by $500,000. In addition to this, *the Government has made provision for a Sinking Fund by setting aside out of Current Revenue each year, the sum of $200,000 which the Provincial Treasurer estimates will be sufficient to retire the net public debt of the Province within forty-five years.*

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island the Maritime Report has been received with satisfaction. It is expected that the adoption of the recommendations made by the commission will have a marked effect on general conditions in the Maritime Provinces.

Summarizing the situation in the nine Provinces and in the Dominion itself, financial observers have reason for more cheerfulness over the outlook of Government operations. Six of the Provincial Treasurers this year reported a surplus, as against only four last year. All three of the provinces with a deficit showed an improved position, and expect a balanced budget next year. New sources of revenue are being found in some cases, with resulting benefit in the balancing of accounts.

The following table shows the position of the various provinces and the Dominion, as reported in the last two budget speeches, a surplus being indicated by x and deficit by -

	Last Reported	Previous Year
Prince Edward Island..	$ x 22,102.	$ - 49,605.
New Brunswick	- 61,523.	- 756,590.
Nova Scotia	- 852,463.	- 1,502,061
Quebec	x 520,146.	x 743,136.
Ontario	- 812,140.	- 5,107,364.
Manitoba	x 600,389.	x 125,135.
Saskatchewan	x 104,915.	- 120,177.
Alberta	x 17,800.	x 188,019.
British Columbia	x 99,793.	- 1,846,405.
Dominion of Canada ..	x 69,107,260.	x 55,711,045.

These figures are taken from the announcements of the Treasurers of the various Provinces, but it should be borne in mind that the showing of one province as compared to another is in some cases hardly a fair comparison in view of the fact that the provinces do not have a uniform system of accounting and certain items which in one case are charged to capital account are in other cases charged to current account.

Returning prosperity has strengthened the finances of the various governments, but in some cases conditions were exceptional. In Nova Scotia, for example, the deficit was reduced through the payment by the Canadian National Railways of two years' arrears of taxes, and from the receipt of death duties on the largest estate ever probated in the Province. New Brunswick has a considerable burden in the St. John Valley Railway, which it is anxious to hand over to the Dominion. Large new enterprises in power and paper making, which are expected to increase prosperity are now under way at Grand Falls. Both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia expect to gain materially by the increased subsidy at Ottawa.

***

Quebec receives a considerable profit from the sale of liquor and applied $1,000,000 to debt reduction last year. Ontario expects $3,500,000 profit from liquor sale in the last half of the current fiscal year, and on the strength of it the treasurer forecasts a balanced budget.

Alberta is imposing a new 5 per cent. tax on pari mutuel operations, and an additional tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline, the two to yield $350,000. On the other hand, British Columbia, which is experiencing striking prosperity save for the burden of the P. G. E. Railway, has just made a reduction in income taxes and has abolished the personal property tax.

The Minister of Finance for the Dominion announced several taxation cuts, a substantial reduction in debt, and a buoyant trade condition, thus completing an altogether reassuring statement of Government finances.

LT.-COL. EDWIN GERALD HANSON, D.S.O.

Who was elected President of the Investment Bankers' Association of Canada at the recent convention in Ottawa is a member of the firm of Hanson Bros., Bond Dealers and Investment Bankers, 160 St. James Street, Montreal, Que., and a Director of the Montreal Water & Power Co. He was born in Montreal on September 12th, 1887, and educated at Abingdon School, Montreal, the Royal Military College, and Cornell University. He joined Hanson Bros. in 1908, remaining until 1914 and rejoined the firm in 1919. He served with the Canadian Field Artillery and commanded the original 5th Battery, 2nd Brigade C.F.A., as Major, August, 1914, to March, 1916; was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, June, 1916, commanded the 13th Brigade C.F.A. until the end of the war, was mentioned in despatches twice and awarded D.S.O.

—*Photo by International Press.*

THE improving financial position of the Dominion and of the various Provinces, with lessening weight of Government taxation as outlined above, will ultimately assist Canadian Municipalities in no small measure. In fact, already we find, in the West particularly, that the careful economy which has been practised during the past several years has borne good fruit. *Cities such as Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw in Saskatchewan and Calgary, and Edmonton in Alberta, have, for several years, made substantial provision for uncollected taxes and for properties reverting to the Municipality through Tax Sale, with the result that they have built up substantial reserves for these purposes, and, in some cases, are now finding their revenues to be sufficient, with lessened taxation.*

The position of Municipalities in Saskatchewan, which represents pretty well the condition in all Western Canada, is of interest. The Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs for the Province, issued in January of this year, shows that the amount of capital repayments by Municipalities for this year far exceeded borrowings, indicating that, in spite of the increased value of production, ratepayers are not insisting on additional Municipal services, except where these are absolutely necessary. In other words, the lessons of the past fifteen years have not been without good results.

The Sinking Funds of the various municipalities in Saskatchewan are in excellent condition, and bespeak careful management by the Sinking Fund Trustees.

It is also interesting to note that, *in Saskatchewan which has not been generally considered a particularly good field for the sale of securities, there is an increasing absorption by the residents there of their own securities. In 1925 about two-thirds of the total issue of debentures of Municipalities in the Province were purchased by residents of the Province.* In commenting on this situation, the Minister of Municipal Affairs states that it is an indication of increasing wealth and prosperity when a Province only twenty-one years old, just emerging from a most terrific period of depression, can finance two-thirds of its Municipal and School debenture issues, within its own boundaries.

The report of the Inspector of Municipalities for the Province of British Columbia, is also most encouraging, showing a reduction in nine years of total tax arrears outstanding in British Columbia Municipalities from $13,678,226, to $4,528,206, and the Inspector of Municipalities expresses the conviction that with sound policies, the future losses, through unpaid taxes, will be very small. He also states that the condition of Sinking Funds shows a steady improvement, and the direction of Sinking Fund accounts is, in the case of every Municipality, receiving the most careful attention.

(Continued on Page 21)

Thirty-eighth Lesson. (Taken from George Meredith's "The Shaving of Shagpat").

"A king of Ind there was who fought a fight
From the first gleam of morn till fall of night;
But when the royal tent his generals sought,
Proclaiming victory, fled was he who fought,
Despair possessed them, till they chanced to spy
A dervish that paced on with downward eye;
They questioned of the King; he answer'd slow,
'Ye fought but one, the King a double foe'."

"And, O my father, they interpreted of this that the King had been vanquished, he that was victor, by the phantom army of his fears."

"Thou that dreamest an Event,
While circumstance is but a waste of sand,
Arise, take up thy fortunes in thy hand,
And daily forward pitch thy tent."

Canadian Corporation Financing 1926

By N. S. Brooke, Royal Securities Corp'n, Montreal

(Being Address made as Dominion Chairman of the Committee on Corporation Finance at the Ottawa Convention of Investment Bankers' Association)

CANADIAN corporation financing during 1926, as disclosed by the volume of bond sales, was of record-breaking proportions. Corporation bond issues amounting to $282 millions exceeded the 1925 total by 127 per cent., and were approximately 100 per cent. greater than the previous high record established in 1911. In fact, issues of this type accounted for more than one half of the total bond financing done in Canada last year, whereas in 1925 government issues were larger and corporation bonds accounted for only one quarter of the total.

Three noteworthy features of this section of the securities market in 1926 are: that approximately 72 per cent. of the corporation issues were on behalf of hydro-electric power and newsprint paper developments; that a comparatively small proportion of the bond issues represented new or additional borrowings by industrial enterprises, being largely composed of refunding, reorganization or "merger" issues; and that the largely increased volume of bond offerings obviously did not keep pace with the increase of funds seeking investment.

The growth of the pulp and paper industry has greatly stimulated the harnessing of Canadian waterpowers for general commercial use as well as for the immediate requirements of the paper mills. Two large-scale power and paper undertakings (Duke-Price and International Paper-Gatineau Power) accounted for nearly $100 millions of new corporation bond issues last year.

On the average, established Canadian industries and utilities had already fully recovered from post-war readjustments, and having for the most part acquired substantial liquid assets and effected necessary modernization of plant, new borrowings by way of bond and stock issues were held to the minimum—requirements being met either out of earnings or by temporary banking accommodation. This situation resulted in investment bankers' shelves being rather bare of offerings, increased competition for new issues, reduced coupon rates and income yields and made for the immediate absorption of such new offerings as came on the market. It also cleared the field for more or less intensive surveys by investment bankers of the possibilities of improving industrial efficiency through the merging or grouping of kindred industries. The results are seen in the more unified position of the newsprint paper industry and in the establishment of public utility holding companies supplying centralized management supervision; they have also had an effect on the retail business of the Dominion, as exhibited in the reorganization and financing of "chain" store systems.

While the volume of corporation financing thus increased materially during the year under review and at the same time the banks' holdings of provincial and municipal securities were liquidated to some extent, it is significant of the strength of the Canadian investment market that savings deposits reached the highest level they have ever attained.

Although Canadian investment bankers have for some time been drawing the attention of the public to the broad influences governing the rise and fall of money rates, there appears even yet to be a lack of realization upon the part of many Canadian investors that, as in the case of commodities, the ratio of supply to demand governs security values. The day of 7 per cent. yields on sound bonds and preferred shares has now passed. Normal yields for public utility bonds now appear to be from about 5 per cent. to 5½ per cent.; and for good industrial securities the range is approximately 5½ per cent. to 6¼ per cent. The price and yield tendencies of representative listed bonds and preferred stocks are shown by the following tabulations, giving comparative prices and yields at the end of 1925 and 1926, respectively:—

BONDS

	Rate	Due	Price	Yield	Price	Yield
	%		1925	%	1926	%
Asbestos Corp.	5	1942	93	5⅝	100	5
Calgary Power	5	1940	91	5.90	92	5⅞
Can. C. & F.	6	1939	101½	5.80	104	5.55
Canada Cement	6	1929	103	5⅛	102	5.60
Canadian Cottons	5	1940	94¾	5½	97	5.30
Can. Con. Rubber	6	1946	100⅛	5.95	103	5⅝
Canada S.S.	5	1943	83½	6.60	98	5.20
Cedars Rapids	5	1953	100	5	100½	4.95
Montreal Tram.	5	1941	97¼	5¼	99	5.10
Ogilvie Milling	6	1932	105	4.20	104	4¼
Ontario Steel Prod.	6	1943	100	6	104¾	5.80
Quebec Railway	5	1939	93	5¾	100	5
Spanish River	6	1941	107	4⅝	108	4.20
Steel of Canada	6	1940	106	5.40	107	5⅝
Wabasso Cotton	6	1947	99	6.10	100½	5.95
Wayagamack	6	1951	92	6⅝	99	6.10
Wpg. Electric	5	1946	94¾	5.70	97	5.40

PREFERRED STOCKS

	Rate	Price	Yield	Price	Yield
	%	1925	%	1926	%
Abitibi P. & P.	7	100	6.36	114½	6.11
Can. C. & F.	7	75¾	9¼	88½	7.90
Canada Cement	7	116	6.04	118½	5.90
Canada S.S.	7	56	12½	91	7.70
Can. Gen. Elec.	7	57	6.14	56	6.25
Dom. Textile	7	119	5.88	119	5.88
Ogilvie Flour	7	123	5.69	120	5.83
Ottawa Power	6½	102	6.38	102	6.38
Price Bros.	6½	96	6.77	101	6.44
Sherwin Williams	7	113¼	6.15	118	5.93
Spanish River	7	115	6.08	114	6.14
Steel of Canada	7	115	6.08	126	5.56
Wpg. Electric	7	97	7.21	101	6.93

Corporation bond issues during the first four months of 1927 were approximately 50 per cent. more than in the corresponding period of 1926, but again it is to be noted that a very large proportion of the issues were in the paper and power group. In view of the over-capacity now existing in the newsprint industry, it is unlikely that there will be much additional public financing for mill construction for some time.

The outlook is for a lack of activity as regards new offerings, at least until the Fall, when the corporation bond market probably will be featured by more diversified—though not numerous—offerings. With immigration steadily increasing, the Western farmers in a more prosperous condition, and with Canada receiving a great deal of favorable publicity abroad in connection with the Confederation celebration, there appears to be sound reason for anticipating industrial and commercial expansion which will need increasingly the facilities which Canadian banks and investment bankers are now so well organized to provide.

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GOLD & DROSS

THRIFT IDEA AS BAIT

Mrs. E. N., Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont. I do not agree with you that the Thrift Club literature looks fishy. It is rather bait for fishes.

The literature states that the club consists of an ever-widening group of business men and women who desire to receive information regularly on matters which pertain to their personal advancement. It is stated that the club is conducted by a large Canadian financial organization which sells insurance, bonds and guaranteed investments. It does not, however, take you into its confidence as to who or what this large Canadian financial organization is.

The only address given is "Thrift Club, Lock Box No. 728, Toronto." They tell you that there are opportunities to win cash prizes, and other things, that they will send you inspirational letters, and instruction how, with a moderate income, to secure a satisfactory income in old age. They will also assist salaried members to get a better position and a larger salary.

Just a little information as to who promises to do all these things and why, and his or their ability to make good on them would be helpful.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON GERMAN MARK BONDS

Editor Gold and Dross,—

I have been informed that former holders of German Government Bonds who have exchanged their bonds for loan liquidation debt and drawing certificates under the recent exchange offer are disposing of their certificates to unscrupulous persons, who are profiting by the ignorance of such holders in regard to their value.

I therefore wish to emphasize that the drawing certificates attached to the loan liquidation debt received in exchange for old possession bonds will be redeemed over a period of thirty years at five times their face amount, plus 4½ per cent. interest from January 1st, 1926, to the end of the calendar year in which the certificates may be drawn. For example, a drawing certificate of a face amount of 100 Reichsmark will be drawn at Reichsmark 500 plus interest and the present market for such drawing certificates is approximately $76.00.

It must be clearly kept in mind that in order to secure redemption of the drawing certificates a loan liquidation debt bond for the same face amount must be surrendered with the drawing certificates, and that the present market price of $76.00 for 100 Reichsmark Drawing Certificates in the example mentioned above includes the loan liquidation debt.

German banks are prepared to inform holders of drawing certificates when their numbers have been drawn, provided the securities are deposited with them.

Attention is being drawn to the early expiration of the time limit set for the exchange of Government bonds. All mark loans of the German Reich (i. e. either direct issues of the German Reich or such bonds of the following German States: Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wuerttemberg, Baden, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Oldenburg, as have been taken over by the Reich), which have not been delivered for exchange in revaluation procedure provided for old holdings, will have to be exchanged before the end of this month through delivery at one of the exchange agencies.

Bonds, which have not been submitted during this time become void, and no longer represent any claim against the German Government.

The compulsory loan (issued July 20th, 1922) which was supposed to replace certain taxation, has been therefore excluded from revaluation and cannot be accepted for exchange.

Special Commissioner for German Government Loans.

New York, June 6th, 1927. 42 Broadway.

"MARKET WISDOM" AND UNITED COPPER

Supreme Court Justice Mitchell May in Brooklyn on June 1st granted a temporary injunction restraining Jacob Emerson and Harry H. Sibley from doing business under the name of the WALL STREET WISDOM at 79 Wall Street, Manhattan, and from selling stocks and bonds from that office. He directed them to show cause on June 8th why the injunction should not be made permanent.

Deputy Attorney General Raphael P. Koenig charged in an affidavit that Sibley and Emerson published the "Wall Street Wisdom", a magazine which was sold to persons named on "sucker lists", and that they posed as financial experts. They recommended purchase of United Copper, according to Koenig, and represented that it would rise in value from $4 a share to $17 a share within sixty days.

Koenig charged this stock has little or no value, but that Emerson and Sibley netted $21,000 from their activities in connection with it. He said he would cite one instance in which the two men received a check for purchase of stock and that they failed to deliver the stock.

PURE GOLD MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S YEAR UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED TO BE GOOD

J. C. S., Toronto, Ont. Stock of the Pure Gold Manufacturing Co., Limited, is distinctly speculative and more suitable for a business man's than for a woman's investment. In any case, we consider that the lady referred to in your letter should not put more than a very small proportion of her $3,000 into stocks—certainly not the whole amount if, as you say, it amounts to practically her entire means.

The company has only one class of stock, and its financial statements for the 19-months period ending June 30th, 1926, showed that the company was free of debts with the exception of its current trade accounts, there being no bonded debts, mortgage or bank loans. Nevertheless, its financial position on that date was not very satisfactory. Deduction of $100,000 for dividends at the rate of 50c every four months, instituted in April, 1925, resulted in a deficit for the 19-months period, after setting aside $10,500 for depreciation, of $33,709. This amount was deducted from the surplus shown at the end of the previous fiscal period, leaving a surplus at June 30th, 1926, of $21,836. We are informed that the company has done very much better during the fiscal year which ends on the 30th of this month, and that the coming annual statement will show that the company not only earned its dividends, but more than sufficient to return to surplus account what was taken out of it the previous year to make up the amount required for dividends. However, this information comes from entirely unofficial sources, and we cannot say how far it will be borne out.

The company's business is an old-established one, and its products have a good measure of popularity. The shares were quoted on June 15th on the Toronto Stock Exchange at 21½ bid, 22 asked. They are now paying dividends at the rate of $1.50 per share annually, and the return to a purchaser at the present asked price would thus be 6.81%. Of course, it is possible that the shares may see a jump in price if the coming annual statement discloses all the improvement that has been forecasted, but in our opinion a purchase having this possibility in mind would amount to a speculation that a lady in the position of your client has no business to engage in.

THE MAYOR BUILDING

L. F. B., Toronto, Ont. The 6½ per cent. first closed mortgage fifteen-year sinking fund gold bonds of the Mayor Building, Limited, make an attractive investment for a business man. This eleven storey office and light manufacturing building has been especially designed for the requirements of the clothing trade, and is exceptionally well located for this purpose, the site on the south-east corner of St. Alexander and Mayor Streets, Montreal, being in the heart of the clothing trade district of the City of Montreal, and only one block north of the main shopping district on St. Catherine St. and one block west of Bleury St. The building will thus be only two blocks distance from Morgan's and four blocks from Eaton's. The bonds will be secured by a first mortgage on both site and building. The site has been appraised by the National Trust Company, Limited, at $250,000, and the building by the Carswell Construction Company, Limited, at $888,600. The total appraisal value on both site and building is thus $1,138,600, on which basis this first mortgage bond issue totalling $650,000 amounts to 57 per cent. of the value of the property. The annual gross revenue after deducting 10 per cent. for vacancies, has been estimated by the Cradock Simpson Company, Montreal, at $118,601. In addition to this, there will be a revenue estimated at $10,000 by the owners from the news-stand concession and the sale of steam and of electric sign privileges, bringing the estimated total gross revenue up to $128,601. The annual operating expenses, including taxes, are estimated at $40,000. On this basis the annual net earnings available for the payment of bond interest will be $88,601, equivalent to 2.09 times interest requirements on these bonds.

The mortgage securing these bonds provides for monthly sinking fund payments which will retire approximately $400,000 of these bonds by maturity. This amount is equivalent to 61.5 per cent. of the entire issue. Completion of the building free from liens has been assured by the taking out of surety bond in the sum of $300,000.

McLeod, Young, Weir & Company, Limited, are underwriters of this issue.

ROSEDALE HOUSING CO., LTD., BONDS

F. M., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. The advertisement which you sent me states that the 6½ per cent. 20 year sinking fund participating gold bonds of the Rosedale Housing Co. Limited, ($250,000 issue) the bonds are redeemable for sinking fund purposes only. It also states that the annual sinking fund payments begin in the fourth year. That would mean that you could not expect marketability to be a feature of these bonds until the sinking fund payments began.

The sinking fund provides for the payment to the trustee of $6,000, together with a sum equal to the interest on the redeemed bonds from time to time. W. N. McEachern and Sons, Limited, calculate that the total amount of the bonds would be reduced from $250,000 to $90,000 by maturity on January 15th, 1947. These bonds, they tell us, will be secured by a floating charge on all the assets of the Company acquired during the life of the bonds. They have a participating feature that at the expiration of each five year period after the date of the issue one half of the net profits of the company for the five year period will be paid by the company to the trustee to be distributed by the trustee pro rata amongst the registered holders of the bonds on the terms and conditions at the time or times set out by the deed of trust and mortgage. They state that the amount of the profits to be distributed from time to time shall be determined by Messrs. Wilton C. Eddis & Sons, chartered accountants, Toronto.

First, what are the assets of the Company on which these bonds are a floating charge! It is stated in the pamphlet that the Company's assets at all times will be mainly in revenue-producing improved properties such as apartments, flats, individual homes and mortgages. I am informed by Mr. Norman McEachren that in the beginning the assets will consist of land purchased from the Rosedale Syndicate on which there will be constructed buildings. These residences will be sold in the usual manner by a payment down and by taking in first and second mortgages. These first and second mortgages will no doubt be disposed of by the Rosedale Housing Company Limited, which will use the money so obtained for the construction of other houses on land purchased in the same manner. Therefore, these bonds differ from the ordinary bonds in that one who buys them, buys them without knowing what the security will be. For a time the security for each bond will be the money you pay over yourself and then the land obtained by it, and the buildings which are constructed. All these buildings, less any mortgages there may happen to be, will act as security until they are sold. When they are sold, the cash and mortgages taken over will constitute the security; or else, if the mortgages existed before the sale, the security would be the cash and the mortgage liability would be transferred to the new owner. *You will see that it is a fluctuating security and changing its character all the time. If the operations of the Company prove profitable, the interest on the bonds and the sinking fund payments would be easy to meet, and at the end of five years it is possible that the participating feature might prove valuable. It amounts to a speculation in the ability of W. N. McEachren and Sons Limited, to build houses which will sell at a profit. So long as the Company is successful, these bonds will be in an excellent position. If real estate development gets pretty slow and it proves difficult for*

City of Fort William

5% Bonds

Principal and half-yearly interest payable at Fort William, Montreal or Toronto.

Population—22,239

Assessed Value for Taxation	$29,794,532
Total Debenture Debt	9,082,580
NET DEBENTURE DEBT	2,949,149
Current Revenue	1,504,825
Current Expenditure	1,477,501

The City of Fort William is situated at the head of the Great Lakes, the world's largest inland waterways system. With the deep water frontage of twenty-six miles on three navigable rivers which intersect its boundaries, Fort William has a harbor suitable for all requirements of manufacturing, shipping and distribution activities. During the year of 1926, 325,000,000 bushels of grain were shipped by boat from the ports of the Twin Cities.

The City's present financial position shows the results of careful and efficient administration.

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GOLD & DROSS

the company to get rid of the houses which it constructs with the money obtained for these bonds, and in other ways, the position would then have elements of insecurity. In case of insolvency the bondholders would have to take over the assets and it would be a matter of nursing them over the period of dullness.

W. N. McEachren and Sons Limited are not bond dealers, as mentioned by you in your letter, but are builders who have a good reputation in their own line for successful building. They have for a number of years been putting through a series of syndicates to finance building in somewhat this manner. Previously, however, members of the syndicates divided profits after the end of a five year period, if there were profits, and then the syndicate would be closed. By the new manner of financing, the deal would be open for twenty years, and the profits, if any, would be divided at the end of each five year period.

All this would seem to indicate that there are good chances for profit with this security over a term of years, but that it is not free from speculative qualities. The chief of these speculative qualities is that the security would be of fluctuating quantity and quality and that it is not a first charge.

LAURIER MINES AND ITS CHEQUER-BOARD SYSTEM

R. F., Rossland, B. C. Laurier Mines has control of a great many claims scattered over the Rouyn region of Quebec. They are for the most part raw claims and on the three or four claims on which they are doing work, not enough has been found as yet to warrant enthusiasm. In offering you shares at 35 cents a share, the Great North Corporation of Montreal state that they are willing to go on record with the prediction that Laurier will sell at about $1.50 before October 15th, and at about $3.00 within one year. If they had all the shares placed in a pool during this period, it would be an easy thing for the Company to raise the price of the shares as high as it wanted to. There would be no market to determine what the real value would be.

The Company features the fact that its claims, selected here and there over the entire region, gives a chequer-board arrangement so that it should be near or have good property somewhere in the lot. That is possible, of course, but it will also cost the Company $10,000 in taxes and $65,000 to do the assessment work necessary to keep each claim in good standing.

BUY AMERICAN WOOLLENS NOT YET

Editor Gold and Dross,—

What is your opinion of American Woollens Common stock for a market appreciation at the present prices (17—19) on N. Y. Exchange?

Thanking you for your past most valuable advice

E. G., Toronto, Ont.

I do not consider American Woollens common stock under present market conditions to be a good purchase even for a long hold. It is better to wait until the company is definitely on the upgrade before making a purchase of this stock.

The 7% Cumulative Preferred dividends have been paid out of the company's surplus. It earned only $1.90 on the preferred stock in 1925 and nothing at all in 1924, and had a deficit at the end of 1925 of more than two and a half million dollars after payment of preferred dividends. Not long ago American Woollen Preferred was selling around 76, thus yielding close to 10%, and now it can be bought on a 14% basis. No company can continue indefinitely to pay dividends that are unearned out of its surplus, however rich it is. There will come a time when its cash resources must be conserved, unless the company has decided to liquidate its business and distribute its assets among its stockholders. The fall of 20 on the Preferred stock indicates increasing speculative risks on the common stock. As soon as the company begins to consolidate its position with the preferred stock it will be time to consider the speculative possibilities in the common. For a very long hold, on account of the financial strength of the company, people are willing to take a chance, as evidenced by the fact that in 1926 the market quotations ran from 19 to 42⅞, and in 1927 from 33⅜ ran down to 17.

ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN COMPANY'S PROSPECTS GOOD

A. K., Calgary, Alta. The Alberta Pacific Grain Company, Ltd., ends its present fiscal year on June 30th, but we shall not know definitely how it has made out during the year until it produces its annual report, which will probably not be for another two months or so. This company was incorporated under the Dominion Companies Act on April 10th, 1926, to take over a company of the same name incorporated in 1912 and to purchase a terminal elevator with a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels. The old company had a very good record and the balance sheet issued by the new company under date of July 1st, 1926, showed the latter to be in a very satisfactory financial position, with current assets of $2,109,513 against current liabilities of $692,743, and fixed assets of $7,495,299.

The company's 7 per cent. cumulative, redeemable preferred shares, of which there are $3,000,000 authorized and outstanding, were sold to the public at par, $100.00, at the beginning of May, 1926, and are now quoted at 89 bid, no asked price. Regular dividends at the full 7 per cent. rate are being paid on these shares. If we set, for the sake of argument, the asked price at 91, the return to a purchaser at that price will be 7.69 per cent. This is a very attractive yield in view of the satisfactory nature of the company's financial position as revealed in its balance sheet dated July 1st, 1926. The reason that the preferred shares are quoted so much below par appears to be due to public apprehension regarding the company's ability to stand up against the increasing competition of the western wheat pools

It is a fact that the western wheat pools have increased enormously in strength, but notwithstanding this, the Alberta Pacific Grain Company appears to be more than holding its own, according to our information. The company has considerably enlarged its operations during the past year, and we understand from unofficial sources that the coming annual statement will show its earnings to have been maintained at a satisfactory figure. Of course, only the annual statement itself will give definite information as to this.

If the report proves as satisfactory as is hoped for, these shares will doubtless see an advance in price. In the meantime, on the basis of the information available we consider them attractive as a speculative investment at the present price. The common shares, which are now quoted around 22, look like an attractive speculation at this price for anyone willing to back the company's ability to hold its own against the pools. No dividends are now being paid on these shares, and it is interesting to note that under the company's letters patent no dividend can be paid on the common which will have the effect of reducing the company's net working capital below an amount equivalent to one-half of the par value of the preferred shares outstanding, namely, $1,500,000. Thus it is evident that the company will have to increase its net working capital substantially above the figure shown in its report of July 1st, 1926, before it can pay any common dividend.

POTPOURRI

J. T., Saskatoon, Sask. You can get an idea of what the market thinks of the prospect for the *ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY* first mortgage 5% bonds from the fact that they are now being quoted by unlisted security dealers around 12 offered, no bid. This means that holders of the bonds are willing to dispose of them for $12.00 for each $100.00 par value of the bonds, and that even at this price the bonds cannot find buyers. The last balance sheet available is that for the year ending June 30th, 1926, which shows a net loss for the year of $718,281, as compared with a net loss of $874,272 for the previous year. The company's financial position may be guaged from the fact that on the dates mentioned current liabilities exceeded current assets by $7,418,210. The company has not earned its fixed charges for many years past. The bonds are guaranteed by the Lake Superior Corporation, but the value of this guarantee does not amount to much, as the latter company is itself in anything but a strong financial position. The fact of the matter is that the railway is as yet much too big for the territory in which it operates. Its only hope for the future seems to lie in a considerable increase in the country's population and in the business of the companies which use its line. At the present time no such increase is in sight.

O. C., Winnipeg, Man. CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL'S earnings have been running at a rate considerably in excess of those for the same period of last year. The company paid a stock dividend of 20% on January 15th last. There is gossip in financial circles to the effect that the company intends to increase its dividend rate very shortly, but we have no knowledge as to this. The closing quotation on the Montreal Stock Exchange on May 25th was 29, at which price we consider that the stock still has interesting speculative possibilities.

A. R., Montreal, Que. There is good speculative attractiveness in the stock of *QUEBEC DAIRIES, LTD.*, and if it maintains its present rate of growth the Company will show considerable progress in the next few years.

K. M., Guelph, Ont. Shares of *ENGINEERS HOLDING CO., LTD.*, formed by R. N. Bond, president of *ANDARGO MINES CORPORATION, LIMITED*, are very speculative and low in marketability. There is a lot of interest in the Sudbury field just now, but every claim will not make a mine, nor every mine a Frood.

J. R., Brockville, Ont. Montreal Tramways shares, for which you paid $198 one year ago, were quoted at $190 on the Montreal Stock Exchange on June 13th. The highest point touched by the shares so far in 1927 was $200 and the low point $169. Over a period of five and a half years to the end of 1925, the company's income available for dividend payments on these shares averaged $553,079. The annual dividend requirement was $400,000.00, which means that there has been a satisfactory balance after payment of dividends. Very satisfactory progress was made by the company in 1926, and we are informed that so far this year the results of operations have shown a similar satisfactory improvement over 1926. In view of these facts we would advise you to hold onto the stock, for the present at any rate.

J. O. F., Winnipeg, Man. The mining properties with good prospects of substantial growth include *LAKE SHORE, WRIGHT - HARGREAVES, McINTYRE - PORCUPINE, NORANDA*, and *INTERNATIONAL NICKEL*. There are various other mining enterprises which are assured of considerable growth, but, in many cases there are elements of speculation which make present quotations appear high. As time goes on, the current developments may bring disappointment to certain enterprises which may now seem safe. On the other hand, the development on some of the now less favorably regarded mines may take a turn such as would necessitate a complete revision of opinion. An investment spread over the list of companies given would appear to be as good a speculative list as it is possible to make at this time in the mines.

J. N. A., Toronto, Ont. GOLD HILL is installing a small milling plant, but the outlook for profits is not very bright. The more favorable gold values occur across a narrow width, and so far no payable gold mining enterprise has been established in Northern Ontario on similar conditions as those existing on Gold Hill. Events might appear to refute this observation for a short time, but it is my opinion that improvement in general conditions may be essential to success. *POTTER DOAL* is an interesting prospect. The original discovery has been big enough on which to base a hope of finding additional ore shoots. Toward this end, some further exploration is in progress. On the outcome of this additional work will rest the question of success or failure of the enterprise. The effort is one which is warranted and is one which should receive the support of those who can afford to run risks in pioneering enterprises.

T. G. S., Ottawa, Ont. It is a favorable feature to see *CLERICY MINES, LIMITED*, with 1,200,000 shares in its treasury out of a total capitalization of 2,000,000 shares. It is also a favorable feature to maintain selling price at a fairly high point, provided a reasonable percentage of the funds find their way into actual work.

Enquirer, Toronto, Ont. Mr. A. Fasken, Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, was Secretary for *CHAMBERS-FERLAND* and could probably let you know whether there is any way in which you could participate in *KIRKLAND LAKE PROPRIETARY (1919), LTD.*, on the basis as outlined recently in Gold and Dross.

(*Continued on Page 21*)

INFORMATION COUPON

This service is confined to yearly subscribers whose names appear on our books

Seekers after information concerning Canadian investments are requested to cut out the address label appearing on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber. Attach to your letter of inquiry the label which bears your name, address and the expiry date of your subscription. Send also a stamped, addressed envelope, as there is only space in Saturday Night for answers to a small percentage of the inquiries coming to this office. As we cannot promise not to print an answer if it seems to us in the public interest, please state in your letter what initials or sobriquet you would like to have us use if the reply is published. Mining inquiries should be written on separate sheets of paper. Telephone inquiries will not be answered. The address label which we ask you to cut out is similar in form to the illustration we give below.

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THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office: Winnipeg, Man.
TOTAL ASSETS $2,792,662.00
A CANADIAN COMPANY INVESTING ITS FUNDS IN CANADA.
Application for Agencies Invited.
Toronto Office: 24 Adelaide St. W.
W. H. GEORGE
Superintendent of Agencies

We will pay you $50.00 a month for the rest of your life--

should you through some accident become unable to earn your living if you have a $5,000 Life Insurance Policy with us.

Write today for particulars, stating your age, to

HOME OFFICE:
1 BURNSIDE PLACE
MONTREAL.

MONTREAL Insurance LIFE Company
"The Friendly Company"

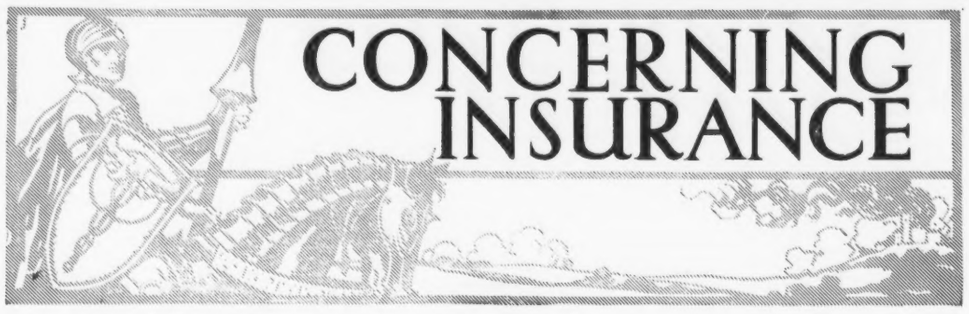
ST. LAWRENCE
UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE CO. A.D. 1818.
Security $09,000,000
Toronto Agents,
PYKE & THOMPSON
53 Yonge St.

WE SOLICIT
Enquiries Regarding the Safe and Economical Management of Your Insurance
Wood, Fleming & Co.
Insurance Brokers
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto.

Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
Incorporated 1850
Assets Dec. 31st, 1925
$20,733,740.97
Full Canadian Deposit
Canadian Department
W. E. FINDLAY, Manager.
MONTREAL

NORTHERN
ASSURANCE CO. Limited
of
ABERDEEN AND LONDON
Established 1836
FIRE — CASUALTY
Head Office for Canada
Northern Building, St. John St.
Montreal.
A. Hurry, Manager.
Assets exceed $110,000,000



Thirty Millions Spent on Motor Advertising for Every Million on Insurance Advertising

RESULTS of an investigation carried on by the Curtis Publishing Co. in 1926 were quoted by Ernest Elmo Calkins, New York, in an address before this year's meeting of the Insurance Advertising Conference. Twelve leading magazines were checked, he said, and revealed that last year all branches of insurance were represented by $1,064,209 in advertising, while motor cars and accessories were backed by $30,955,298 in advertising.

"Insurance means nothing to the average man," he said, "but being bothered by an insurance agent or the regular payment of premium, or a vague sheet of assets and liabilities. If insurance had been taught daily and weekly to all people who can read, in terms of living, in terms of man's daily interests and dreams and affections, one of the basic things of life, like getting on in the world, or marriage or health or recreation, and especially if all the picturesque and entertaining stories which grow around the practice of insurance were used, the sight of the word Insurance in print would be the signal for much interesting and agreeable mental pictures as the words 'raise in salary,' 'home run' or 'tax reduction'.

"For every million dollars spent in advertising insurance of all kinds, life, fire, accident, etc. 30 million is spent in advertising motor cars. Yet the motor car has no advantage over insurance in appeal, human interest, potential market, salability or importance to the human race. A company formed to manufacture a new motor car considers advertising as necessary as a factory. Insurance companies with a few exceptions have no conception of advertising. No important industry is so remote from modern life. The time will come when insurance will be the most widely advertised commodity, but not until the present boards of control have passed away, and newer, younger men, who have grown up in a modern environment, have succeeded them. Banks and trust companies have begun to realize that they are human institutions as well as financial institutions, but insurance companies have never outgrown the actuarial conception of insurance. The great force in advertising is group advertising, not co-operative, except as all advertising for any one industry is co-operative. It is the whole body of automobile advertising that keeps the motor car idea alive. Insurance has no such body of advertising. The few exceptions are but a drop in the bucket. Life insurance has made its greatest gain in recent years in group insurance. Let them apply the same reasoning to their own business until every company contributes its share toward making insurance the best known, the most talked about, the most interesting topic of our daily lives. A hundred campaigns as good as the Metropolitan Life or Hartford Fire would do that very thing."

Prudential Seeks to Cancel Snyder Policies

A COURT order was issued recently permitting the Prudential Insurance Co. of America to return the premiums paid on the policies on the life of the late Albert Snyder, murdered art editor, with a view to the cancellation of the policies. President Dutfield of the Prudential has made the following statement in reference to the case: "The Prudential by appropriate legal action is seeking to cancel two policies on the life of Albert E. Snyder fraudulently procured by his wife, the beneficiary named therein, who has been convicted of murdering the insured. The company is moved to take this action not only for the protection of the funds of its other policyholders against claims of this nature, but also in the interest of the public at large. It appeared from testimony given at the recent trial of Mrs. Snyder that these policies were issued through a fraud practiced upon both The Prudential and the insured by Mrs. Snyder, and that the murder was partly induced by her desire to collect and enjoy the proceeds of the policies. The Prudential cannot permit a scheme of this character to succeed unchallenged. Hence the present suit."

There are two policies, one for $5,000 and one for $45,000, the latter providing for double indemnity in case Snyder died by violence or accident.

Edgar F. Hazelton counsel for Mrs. Snyder, who is in the death house at Sing Sing under sentence of death for the murder of her husband, said that his client would refuse the proffer of the premiums and would contest the efforts of the company to have the policies canceled.

Metropolitan Casualty Increases Capital to $3,000,000

AT A special meeting of the stockholders of The Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company of New York, held at the Company's office, No. 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., on Thursday, June 2nd, a resolution was adopted authorizing the directors to increase the capital stock of the Company from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 by the issuance of twenty thousand additional shares of the par value of $25.00 each, crediting $500,000 of the net proceeds to capital and the balance to surplus.

These twenty thousand shares are to be offered to stockholders of record of June 4th for subscription at $80.00 per share, plus anticipated accrued dividend, in the proportion of one share of new stock for each five shares of existing stock held by them, the stock to be fully paid on or before June 25th.

London Assurance in Strong Position

ONE of the old-established British companies doing business in Canada is the London Assurance Corporation, which dates back to the year 1720 and which has been operating in Canada since 1862. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of $635,984, and is licensed to transact in this country, fire, automobile, limited explosion, inland transportation, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance. Its annual statement for 1926 shows steady progress, practically every department having achieved an increase in premium income and a strengthening of reserves.

While the profit realized in the fire business was rather less than in 1925, owing to the unfavorable result in New York, the outcome was none the less satisfactory. The net fire premiums for 1926 amounted to $9,196,055 showing an increase of over $110,000. The loss ratio at 49.1 per cent. compares with 44.66 per cent. in 1925. The expense ratio at 46.8 per cent. is on the high side and compares with 45.7 per cent. in the previous year. After adjusting reserves for unexpired premiums the results of the year's trading (including interest of $376,65) amounted to $707,225. The fire fund was increased by $250,000 to $8,000,000. The total assets of the Corporation were increased during the year by $2,601,625 to the substantial sum of $58,680,360.

Messrs. Kennedy and Colley, Montreal, are the well-known managers of the company in Canada, and also of the affiliated British Law Insurance Co. Limited, which has been doing business in this country under Dominion license since January 15th, 1925. The latter company has a deposit with the Dominion Government of $75,141, and is licensed for fire, limited explosion and automobile insurance.

April Sales of Life Insurance in Canada Show Eleven Per Cent. Increase

SALES of ordinary life insurance in Canada for April, 1927, are 11 per cent. greater than for April, 1926, according to figures issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau of Hartford, Connecticut. Companies having in force 84 per cent. of the total outstanding business in Canada paid for $41,631,000 of new insurance this month. This represents an increase of $4,285,000 over last April.

All of the provinces in the dominion, with the exception of Saskatchewan, show gains of at least 5 per cent. New Brunswick leads the provinces with its monthly increase of 32 per cent. Quebec and Ontario, the two most important provinces, show gains of 17 per cent. and ten per cent. respectively.

The sales in the first four months of the year are 7 per cent. higher than in the same period, 1926. The highest gain of 19 per cent. is in Nova Scotia, followed by Prince Edward Island with a 16 per cent. increase.

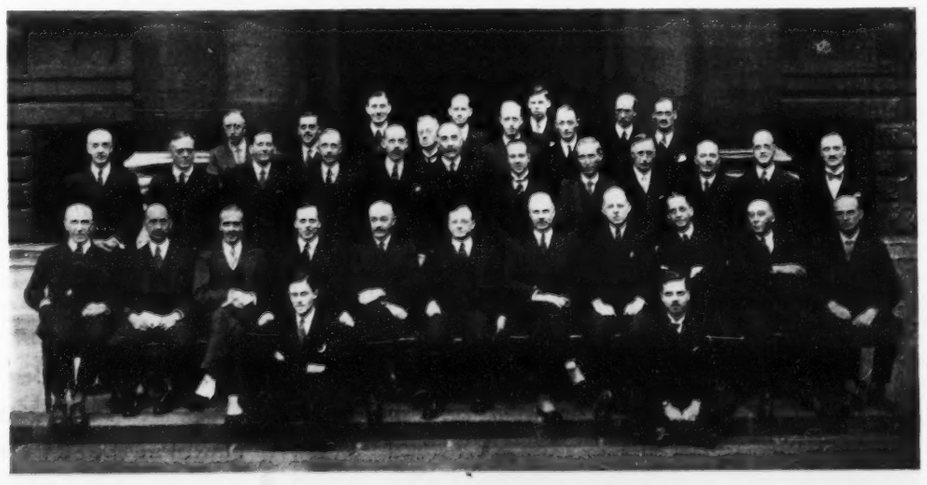
Figures for reporting cities show substantial gains for the month. Ottawa leads both the monthly and year-to-date increases by a large margin.

The average increase in Canada in the twelve months ended April 30, 1927, over the preceding twelve months is 9 per cent. Every province with the exception of Manitoba shows a gain of at least 5 per cent. Sales in Quebec and New Brunswick increased 17 per cent. and 16 per cent., respectively, in the twelve-month period.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

J. M., Medicine Hat, Alta.: The Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. received a Dominion license to transact business in Canada on February 6th, 1926. It is authorized to do life, accident and sickness insurance in this country. The head office for Canada is at Montreal, and Joseph A. Ewing is chief agent. The company has a deposit with the Dominion Government of $100,000, and is safe to insure with.

C. H., Sudbury, Ont.: As to the use of the airplane in forest fire protection work in Canada, it may be pointed out that the Royal Canadian Air Force carries on aircraft fire detection patrols in southwestern Alberta, in the Rocky Mountains forest reserve, from near the International Boundary to the Sask-



CROWN COLONIES CONFERENCE IN LONDON
The delegates attending the Colonial Conference. Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery (Secretary of State for the Colonies) in centre. These gentlemen represent the vast number of Britain's Crown Colonies whose government entails greater problems than those of the Dominions.

Owning Your Own Home

The foundations of a home used to be a savings account. Under modern conditions how long would it take the ordinary man to accumulate enough savings to buy and furnish a home?

Instead the wise young man today creates an immediate estate by depositing with a responsible insurance Company a small annual, semi-annual or quarterly instalment.

He enjoys it during his life; should death overtake him he knows that all payments cease and the estate becomes the absolute property of his wife or other beneficiaries. It's simple. It's easy. It's modern.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

Ordinary Life Paid up in 19 years!

Policy 31434
Amt. $3000
Prem. $93.30
Issued 1906
Age 39

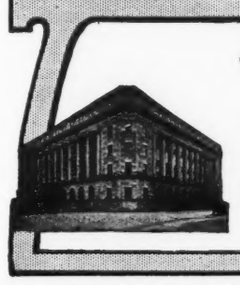
This policy called for premiums payable during the policyholder's whole life time, but because of the profits earned by The Great-West Life, less than 19 premiums were required.

This fully paid-up policy will continue to participate in profits every five years.

Protection with Profit
32

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.



One Canadian in every six is a Metropolitan Policyholder

To state there are 2,349,904 Metropolitan policies in force in Canada is just another way of saying one Canadian in every six is insured with the Metropolitan.

Canadian Head Office, Ottawa

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY *A Strong Canadian Company!*
FOR RATES WRITE
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO CANADA

WE WILL INSURE YOU
TO TOUR IN SAFETY by motor in the United States your car should be insured in this Company. Its connection with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and their offices, agencies and attorneys, may save you hundreds of dollars in case of accident. This service makes our Automobile Insurance the best procurable. Bail Bonds furnished in case of arrest.
FIDELITY
INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
A. E. KIRKPATRICK—President.
36 TORONTO STREET TORONTO

The Independent Order of Foresters
Organized 1874
Issues Twenty Pay Life, Twenty Year Endowment, Health and Accident, Old Age Benefit, Whole Life, and Juvenile Benefit Policies.
Paid in Life Insurance Benefits since Organization $90,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

ASSETS EXCEED $98,000,000.
EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. 1807
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
J. H. RIDDEL, *Manager* — *Head Office for Canada* TORONTO — E. C. G. JOHNSON, *Asst. Manager*
DALE & CO., LTD., *General Agents*, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

Dependability Endurance, courage . . . *dependability* . . . these built Canada. The "Good Old ÆTNA" counts it a proof of its own dependability that it has been associated for more than a century with the development of Canada.
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY
R. LONG, Special Agent, ... 809 Rogers Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.
R. H. LECKEY, Special Agent, . . . 15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO
C. J. MALCOLM, Special Agent, 55 Canada Life Building, CALGARY, ALBERTA
ASHLEY M. WALKER, Special Agent, 815-17 McCallum Hill Bldg., REGINA, SASK.

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO

Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.

J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited of London, England

Offices: Toronto—Montreal

Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds, Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.

C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED

Branches: *Winnipeg* *Calgary* *Vancouver* *London* *Ottawa*

1867 *1927*

Canada's Jubilee Year!

Mark it by associating yourself with this purely Canadian Company. There is an ever increasing demand for Insurance *Strictly Canadian.*

Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee, Accident and Sickness Insurance

We invite agency correspondence.

The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

Helpful to Agents

Dominion representatives find it an advantage in reporting and in office routine, to be able to write all forms of Insurance with one company. Dominion agents are given the most attractive policies to sell, which is an additional help in securing better class contracts.

We Write Life, Fire, Accident, Automobile and Burglary Insurance

Applications for Agencies Invited.

The DOMINION of CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Established 1887

TORONTO
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. C. A. WITHERS, Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. H. W. FALCONER, Asst. Man. Dir.

BRANCHES:
Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, St. John, Ottawa, Halifax, Vancouver, London.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY
ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN
DENMARK

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager. *Head Office for Canada* TORONTO E. G. G. JOHNSON, *Asst. Manager*

REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT,
64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

HOW MONEY GROWS

There is only one absolutely safe, sure way of accumulating money, and that is, to set aside a definite amount of your earnings each month.

You can purchase Commercial Life Guaranteed Bonds by monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual instalments, and you receive good profit on the bond while purchasing it.

Apply for full information to any of our offices. Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary.

THE COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA — Sound as the Dominion

British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company

SECURITY EXCEEDS $98,000,000
Applications for agencies invited.

J. H. RIDDEL, *Managing Director* *Head Office for Canada* TORONTO E. G. G. JOHNSON, *Asst. Manager*

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD

Sun Insurance Office Limited

LONDON ENGLAND
FOUNDED A.D. 1710

LYMAN ROOT, MANAGER FOR CANADA
ROBERT LYNCH STAILING, ASSISTANT MANAGER
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA — SUN BUILDING TORONTO
FIRE AND CASUALTY

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

***The* MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**

Furnishes Education For Children.
Makes Happy Homes.
Provides Comfort in Old Age.
Protects Business Credits.

Offices in principal Canadian Cities.

atchewan river, and also over the forested areas to the east and north of Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba, and westerly across northern Saskatchewan to the Alberta boundary. Fire detection patrols are also carried on in the Waterton Lakes national park and in the Rocky Mountains national park. In Ontario the province operates its own flying service, and during the period of fire hazard, fire detection and suppression patrols are carried on throughout northern Ontario. In Quebec the work is undertaken under contract by commercial companies for the provincial government.

J. G., St. John, N.B.: Lloyd's, London, is not the name of an insurance institution, but simply the name of a meeting place of persons engaged in the insurance business as underwriters or brokers, just as the Stock Exchange is a meeting place of brokers for the buying and selling of stocks. The Stock Exchange is not responsible for the losses or obligations of the stock brokers who are affiliated with it, neither is Lloyd's responsible for the obligations of its underwriting members. The persons whose names are attached to a Lloyd's policy as underwriters are responsible for the payment of losses up to the amount of liability they assume either individually or in a group, and no more. They are not responsible for the amount or amounts assumed by other individual underwriters or groups of underwriters under the policy. While the origin of Lloyd's dates back to the latter part of the 17th century, it was not until 1871 that Lloyd's was incorporated by Act of Parliament. Its powers were enlarged by another Act passed in 1911. These Acts refer to Lloyd's as a society. It was not organized for profit. Its earnings are used to enlarge its facilities and extend its service. The governing body consists of a committee of twelve, elected by the members, three members retiring each year. In the 1871 Act there is a schedule prescribing the fundamental rules of the society, and these rules divide the members into underwriting and non-underwriting members, and provide that non-underwriting members shall not do any underwriting business at Lloyd's. It is further provided that any member shall cease to be a member "if convicted of an infamous crime, or if convicted of having committed a fraud, or if he has become bankrupt, or insolvent, or suspends payment, or places his affairs in the hands of trustees, or makes or proposes any composition with creditors, or if he is in arrears for one year in respect to any subscription, or any sum payable by him under the by-laws."

A. C., Saskatoon, Sask.; O. J. Macleod, Alta.; and H. A., Penetanguishene, Ont.: While President Wm. Shultz of the Union Mutual Casualty Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, may claim that the company is fully authorized to write disability insurance by mail in Canada, the fact remains that it is not licensed here, has no Government deposit in this country for the protection of Canadian policyholders, and we accordingly advise against insuring with it.

The offer to save you the agent's commission if you insure with it may sound attractive, but it is more important to take out your insurance with companies from which you will have no difficulty in enforcing payment of all valid claims. In dealing with unlicensed companies you are practically at their mercy when it comes to enforcing payment of a claim, whereas in insuring with licensed companies you can enforce payment in the local courts if necessary. Cut rate insurance in unlicensed companies may appear to be saving money for the insured, but unless you can collect in case of a claim it is really not insurance at all, and is dear at any price, no matter how low the rate.

A. C., Tweed, Ont.: If you have bought 10 shares of stock of Empire Life Insurance Co. of Toronto, our advice is to hold on to them rather than sell at a sacrifice, though we would not advise the purchase of more at the price you have paid. You have bought 10 shares of the par value of $100 per share at a price of $135 per share, with a payment of $45 per share, $10 on stock, and $35 premium on stock, leaving a liability to further call of $90 per share, or $900 in all. When dividends are paid they will be paid on the $10 per share paid up, and not on the $45, the amount of your investment per share, and the rate you would have to receive on the $10 in order to give a satisfactory yield on the $45 would have to be a very high one, and one which could not be looked for in the ordinary course of events for many years to come. The company is showing steady growth in business, and with sound management its stock should in time yield a satisfactory return on the investment, so if you have the stock it would be advisable to hold rather than sell at present.

J. C., Grande Prairie, Alta.: There are no companies in Canada, so far as we know, which give cash surrender values or pay bonuses on their accident and sickness policies after a certain number of years without any claims. Most of the companies have the accumulation feature in their policies, under which the principal sum is increased by a certain percentage each year until it reaches a fixed limit, such as one and a half times the original amount of the policy, so that a $1,000 policy becomes one for $1,500. That is, you are getting that much more insurance for the original premium, which amounts to a bonus to that extent. The "no claim bonus" is prevalent in automobile insurance in England, where a reduction in premium is given for each year without a claim, but it has not been introduced here as yet.

B. L., Montreal, Que.: Practice of inducing policyholders to surrender policies of some years' standing in order to take out new insurance with the agent doing the inducing has received a set back in California, where the Insurance Commissioner has revoked the license of an agent on that ground. After a three-day hearing, James B. Epperson, a duly licensed agent in California, was found guilty on the charge of persuading Frank C. Lewis, an automobile accessory salesman, to surrender a 14-year-old 20-pay life policy with the Travelers' Insurance Co. in order to take insurance with the National Life Association of Des Moines, Iowa, an assessment concern. The agent was charged, among other things, with having—(1) falsely filled out an application for insurance in warranty No. 21 thereof, viz.: "In connection with this application were you persuaded or advised by agent to discontinue other insurance? N". (2) concealed and misrepresented the fact that the policyholders in the National Life Association are subject to assessments, and that the declaration to such effect appearing on the cover of the policies of such association, pursuant to the requirements of the law of the State of California, meant nothing; (3) offered a rebate in the guise of free disability insurance. The Insurance Commissioner found that these charges were true and revoked the license of the agent. No charge of complicity or of any other character was made against the National Life Association. Its president, when advised, went to California and effected restitution of the consideration received. It also appears that the policy of the Travelers surrendered was subsequently reinstated.

LANDLOCKED BASS ARE HUNGRY AS WOLVES

Good sport at French River where trapped fish develop wildcat tendencies.

Back of French River are a number of extremely fruitful lakes which in the open season appear to have no outlet to other lakes or to the river. They are, however, on the fish highways and in the spring are connected up through little creeks. There is always a very sudden drop in all the French River and adjacent waters, when the gates at Chaudiere Falls are closed to maintain the desired level of water in Lake Nipissing. This drop imprisons great schools of bass and pickerel in certain lakes.

Having been landlocked, these adult fish are confronted with conditions bordering on famine and are ravenous for any sort of bait. The river is full of them too.

Just a few hours from Toronto, with a comfortable bungalow camp as headquarters, a paradise for the fisherman and seeker after rest and recreation in the great outdoors. Ask any Canadian Pacific Agent for particulars, or write W. Fulton, District Passenger Agent at Toronto.

INFORMATION COUPON

This Service is confined to yearly Subscribers whose names appear on our books

The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading, "Insurance Inquiries," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.

The Mount Royal Assurance Co.

Total Assets	$2,200,000
Capital and Surplus of assets over all liabilities	1,284,386
Total Losses Paid	7,700,000

Head Offices: 17 St. John Street, Montreal

P. J. Perrin, Vice-President & General Manager.
H. C. Bourne, Asst. Gen. Manager and Secretary.
H. H. York, Inspector for Ontario.
J. A. Macdonald, Inspector for Ontario.

GENERAL AGENTS

Shaw & Begg, Limited	Toronto, Ont.
C. H. McFadyen & Co., Limited	Winnipeg, Man.
Butler Byers Bros., Limited	Saskatoon, Sask.
James O. Miller & Co., Limited	Calgary, Alta.
Central Agencies, Limited	Truro, N.S.
Machum & Foster	St. John, N.B.
Dale & Co., Limited	St. John's, Nfld.
British Columbia Branch, F. A. Burgess, Manager	Vancouver, B.C.

Applications for Agencies in Unrepresented Districts Invited.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—FULLY PAID $2,000,000 ASSETS, $5,000,000
A. & J. H. STODDART, General Agents
100 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK CITY
RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA
H. A. JOSELIN, SUPERINTENDENT FOR CANADA—TORONTO

PROVINCIAL AGENTS
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON, and BASCOM, TORONTO
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON and BASCOM
R. Y. HUNTER, Resident Partner, MONTREAL
OSLER, HAMMOND and NANTON, Ltd., WINNIPEG
ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd., HALIFAX, N. S.
WHITE & CALKIN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE **General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada**

Insurance that Really Insures

Automobile, Burglary, Plate Glass, Boiler, Electrical Machinery, Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Liability, (all lines), Fire, Hail, Explosion and Sprinkler Leakage

Thos. H. Hall, Managing Director W. A. Barrington, Manager

The Protective Association of Canada

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE: GRANBY, QUE.

The Only Purely Canadian Company

Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1797
TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED
MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN
INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY

H. G. B. Alexander, Pres.
Capital Paid Up $2,000,000 Assets Exceed $13,000,000

ACCIDENT
AUTOMOBILE
PLATE GLASS
SICKNESS
} *Insurance*

Service Unexcelled

Head Office Federal Building Toronto

R. D. BEDOLFE, CAN. GEN. MGR.

PRUDENTIAL

Assurance Company Limited, of London, England
LICENSED FOR FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA
ASSETS EXCEED $900,000,000.
Largest Composite Office in the World. Applications for Agencies Invited.
Head Office for Canada, 10 St. John St., MONTREAL
Kenneth Thom, Manager for Canada
Western Department: Huron & Erie Bldg., WINNIPEG
R. S. Hickson, Superintendent of Agencies
Toronto Agents: Messrs. Parks & McVittie & Shaw, Confederation Life Bldg.

FIRE ACCIDENT AUTOMOBILE SICKNESS LIABILITY HAIL MARINE

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO

COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada

A British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.

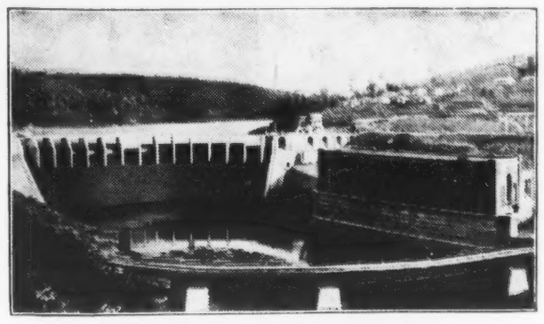
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.
Writing Fire Insurance at Cost
Assets $3,751,733.94
ALL POLICIES DIVIDEND PAYING AND NON-ASSESSABLE

BRANCH OFFICES:
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

Associated Gas and Electric System

Founded in 1852



Associated System Piney Dam and Power House, Clarion River, Pennsylvania

First Hydro-Electric Power in 1882

Six weeks after the opening of the first electric power plant in New York City in 1882, a small water-driven plant was put into operation in Appleton, Wisconsin. It furnished enough electricity to light 250 sixteen candlepower incandescent lamps.

In 1926 hydro-electric plants produced 35% of the total output of electricity in the United States. 16% more electricity was produced by water power in 1926 than in 1925.

Within the Associated System there are 26 hydro-electric plants. Interconnection helps make possible efficient use of the steam generating stations which are dependent for economy on uniformity of load.

Associated Gas and Electric Company

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ONTARIO

WARNING

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THE WEED CONTROL ACT 1927

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The destruction of noxious weeds is now

COMPULSORY

Every occupant of land and every owner of unoccupied land is required to destroy all noxious weeds before seeds ripen.

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The Department of Agriculture

Province of Ontario

Parliament Buildings, Toronto

HON. JOHN S. MARTIN, *Minister* — W. B. ROADHOUSE, *Deputy Minister*

71

Western Crop Prospects Excellent

AFTER many delays since Spring opened, seeding operations are at last nearing completion, says C. P. R. crop bulletin of June 13th. All wheat that will be seeded this year is in, and the next day or two will see oats and barley seeding brought to a conclusion. The unusually satisfactory moisture conditions have caused the wheat crop to make rapid growth, and at this time looks a splendid prospect. Cool weather tended to develop good roots and to bring out a stronger stand in every way, thus placing the grain in better condition to resist possible rust and other dangers later on. Oats and barley are also coming along nicely and looking equally as favorable as wheat. A report or two of cut-worm activities have been received, but damage occasioned is hardly worth mentioning, and it is not anticipated a menacing situation will develop in any district this year owing to exceptional soil moisture conditions. Hay crops look well and will be early; the same remarks also apply to alfalfa and sweet clover. After a very careful survey of reports received from all our agents and other reliable sources of information, we submit the following preliminary estimate of the 1927 wheat acreage in comparison with that of last season, feeling in doing so that the figures quoted are, if anything, on the conservative side:

	1927 Acres	1926 Acres
Manitoba	1,714,370	2,285,808
Saskatchewan	11,950,072	13,277,878
Alberta	5,808,698	6,114,478
	19,473,150	21,678,114

Winnipeg, Man., June 10 — All seeding in Western Canada is now completed, says the ninth weekly crop report of the Canadian National Railways, issued to-day, and farmers in all sections of the prairies are highly pleased with the results obtained and with conditions prevailing. The uncertainty of a few weeks ago has given way to optimism and on all hands the feeling is expressed that present conditions warrant the expectation of one of the best crops in the history of the west.

Except in a few isolated cases plenty of moisture is reported to be present in the ground. Growth of wheat has been very rapid but the wheat is sturdy and healthy and of good color. It is from three to seven inches above ground in Manitoba; four to eight in Saskatchewan and one specimen brought in from the Drumheller area in southern Alberta was 12 inches long.

Some slight frosts which did a certain amount of damage to vegetables occurred in northern Saskatchewan, but it did not injure the grains. In the district around Prince Albert cut worms and wire worms have been reported, but up to the present they have not caused any damage, except near Blaine Lake where some slight injury is reported.

Although the Blackfoot area of Alberta and the Oakpoint district of the interlake area of Manitoba state a general rain would be beneficial, the condition generally throughout the west is that the crops are sufficiently high to protect the ground from the heat of the sun and there is sufficient moisture for present needs. The hay crop promises to be abundant. The only seeding left to be done is the sowing of some coarse grains for feed.

In the Margo district of Northern Manitoba fall rye is reported to be in short blade.

Standard Reliance Paid $317,040 in 1926 — Slower Liquidation in Future Indicated

FURTHER substantial disbursements to the preferred-share creditors of the old Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation are revealed in the annual report of Standard Reliance Assets, Limited, for the year ended December 31, 1926, payments to preferred shareholders totalling $317,040 during the year. The report shows that since the date of liquidation of the Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation, the sum of $2,658,010 has been paid to preferred shareholders of the company and $1,968,000 has been applied in the reduction of mortgages, taxes and prior charges against equities in, and towards the protection of properties owned by it. As a result of such protection and development, profits in excess of $500,000 have been obtained, and with $200,000 added to reserve funds from such sources in the past year, the surplus of the company (interest to preferred stockholders not being taken into account) now amounts to $262,836, as compared with the deficit of $696,712 shown at the date of the reorganization. The improvement so shown amounts to $959,548.

The consolidated balance sheet of Standard Reliance Assets, Limited, and its subsidiary, the Dovercourt Land, Building and Savings Company, Limited, shows that the assets of the companies are largely composed of three main groups namely: improved revenue-bearing properties situated in the downtown section of Toronto, unimproved real estate and vacant lands, and mortgage receivable and agreements covering the sale of land. The report states that the central city properties are largely composed of the Yonge Street Arcade and other properties in that vicinity, all revenue producing, but of such a character and value that they cannot readily be sold until buyers present themselves who want them for particular purposes. The report adds that every effort has been made to dispose of them at fair and reasonable prices, but the Board has been of opinion that they should not be sacrificed.

Unimproved real estate and vacant lands held for sale are stated to consist of four classes, namely: (a) building lands within the City of Toronto, valued at $360,000; (b) lands within the limits of the City of Toronto suitable for business sites, valued at $65,000; (c) suburban lots which are widely scattered, valued at $200,000; (d) western and all other real estate, which is appraised at $20,000.

The bulk of the companies' lands in larger and more important areas (in which improvements have been installed) having now been sold, the remaining holdings, spread over scattered areas, have become reduced, making realization more difficult and slower to effect.

During the past year sales of vacant land amounted to $148,600.00.

The report goes on to say:

"In the opinion of your Board of Directors and officers of the company, the assets and properties of Standard Reliance Assets, Limited, are worth the full value attributed to them in the statement now sent to you, but they are faced with the fact that the more marketable lands and properties having been disposed of and the available mortgages collected, a condition is approaching where the assets remaining cannot be realized upon sufficiently rapidly to permit payments to preferred stockholders to be continued at the same rates hitherto prevailing, unless such assets shall be forced to sale and in all probability largely sacrificed. They, therefore, propose to bring the matter up for discussion at the meeting of shareholders, with the intention of inviting the opinion of shareholders as to the course they desire to have followed."

The balance sheet shows that of the total original preferred-share capital of $5,346,348, the amount returned to shareholders up to December 31, 1925, was $2,340,970 while a further sum of $317,040 was paid in 1926. These amounts, together with that of $231,900 owned by subsidiary company, bring the total amount redeemed up to the end of 1926 to $2,889,910 and leave the balance due preferred shareholders, exclusive of interest, at $2,456,438. There are accounts payable amounting to $6,165, making a total of $2,462,603. To meet these liabilities, plus the cost of future maintenance of properties and operating expenses, the balance sheet shows total assets of $2,725,438. This is made up of $951,800 as the value of improved properties owned, after deduction of mortgages and accrued interest; $604,188 as the value of vacant properties owned, after deduction of mortgages; $1,152,637 as the value of mortgages receivable and agreements covering sale of land, together with stocks, bonds and debentures and cash and bank balances.

THROUGHOUT ONTARIO YOU CAN PICK THE KIND OF HOLIDAY YOU WANT WITH THIS EXPERT HELP

Let a Canadian National Agent help you to choose your holiday. He knows where you'll enjoy your holidays best. If you want to play tennis or golf, swim or canoe, go fishing or camera hunting, go hiking or just sleep. He can tell you the most convenient places, supply you with interesting illustrated booklets and tell you how much it will cost.

This service is entirely free. All information about the different holiday districts—Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Kawartha Lakes, Timagami, Algonquin Park and the Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay—may be readily obtained from your nearest Canadian National Agent.

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and $16,812 as the value of sundry assets and furniture and fixtures.

The company's net income for 1926 was $55,027. Out of this amount the sum of $15,265 was applied in reduction of certain valuations, leaving $39,762. To this was added the balance at December 31, 1925, of $23,073, and $200,000 which was transferred from surpluses of subsidiary companies and trusts making the total surplus at December 31, 1926, $262,836.

National Trust Co. Solicits Proxies

NATIONAL Trust Company is sending a circular to the second preference shareholders of The British Empire Steel Corporation, asking them to execute proxies in favor of Sir Joseph Flavelle, president of the National Trust Company, H. B. Mackenzie, general manager of The Royal Trust Company, J. M. Macdonnell and F. R. MacKelcan to vote against the scheme of arrangement for the recapitalization of the corporation advanced by Mr. Wolvin.

U. S. Speculative Outlook Dubious But Trade Outlook Good

"ALTHOUGH the speculative outlook for the next few months is becoming dubious, the trade outlook for the Autumn is becoming better. Operating costs in such items as materials and labor are being reduced and prospective margins thereby increased," says Moody's Weekly Review of United States' Financial Conditions in its current issue.

Canadian Woollens and Possible Merger

IN VIEW of the continued depression in the domestic woollen industry, earnings of this Company during the first quarter of 1927 are expected to show a material decrease over the corresponding period of 1926, say A. J. Pattison, Jr., & Co., Ltd., in their market letter dated June 17th. The anticipated recovery from the current slump has not yet materialized, and conditions in fact have become even more discouraging since the opening of the year. Indications are that the present year's earnings will be fully as unsatisfactory as any since 1923, and as a consequence, it is rumored that a number of smaller companies may unite with Canadian Woollens in expectation that with competition lessened, comparative stability in raw wool products could be effected.

Dominion Financial Corporation Disappoints Shareholders

G. L., Granby, Que. Ever since the formation of the Dominion Financial Corporation, of Montreal, which is now being wound up, SATURDAY NIGHT has steadily advised its readers that the shares offered by high pressure operators at various points in Quebec, Ontario, and the New England States were very speculative and of low marketability. The persistent efforts of the Company to get advertising into SATURDAY NIGHT were resisted because of the high pressure tactics referred to, and it hopes that as a result of the cold water which it threw on the buoyant stories of the agents and the reloaders, money has been saved to many of our readers.

As the Company cut quite a swathe among small investors the following article from the Granby Leader-Mail and Eastern Townships Record of June 17th will be of interest:

There was a marked absence of anything like gaiety on the faces of a group of citizens—men and women—who gathered in the Council Chamber of the City Hall on Friday evening to meet a representative of a firm of chartered accountants sent here by the Attorney-General of Quebec in response to complaints from a number of stockholders in a mortgage and investment concern which recently attempted a move that looked very much like leaving those who had put their money into it out in the cold. For several years this concern has been covering the Eastern Townships with aggressive and persistent salesmen with the result that *their list of shareholders shows that in Granby alone about fifty people were induced to invest to the extent of about eighty thousand dollars.* The sale of stock was greatly facilitated by the fact that on the board of directors appeared the names of men ranking high in business and professional walks of life, and the dividends on preferred stock at the rate of eight per cent. per annum were being paid quarterly with unfailing regularity. The balance sheet for the year ending December 31, 1925, showed assets amounting to $602,796.72, included in which amount $40,000 figured as goodwill. The surplus shown was $5,658.12, and the statement bore the signature of one of the most reputable auditing accountants in Montreal. But in spite of this apparently healthy showing something seemed to go wrong with the works during the early part of last year, and then came the announcement that the management had decided to make some drastic changes. They would recall the preferred stock at an advantageous price to the holder and henceforth would only sell common stock of no par value. (SATURDAY NIGHT advised holders against this exchange.) The salesman employed to distribute the new common stock was wonderfully impressed with its possibilities. His only regret was that he could not carry it all himself and was obliged to part with some of it. *The stock was only available to present shareholders—the price was 35—it would be listed shortly—would go higher than 50 in incredibly short time. It was "some easy money" for those who would jump in and jump out again. The jumping in was easy—the jumping out not quite so easy—and, as it turned out, the easy money was all in the seller's hands. The campaign succeeded so well that in a few weeks Salesman No. 1 was followed by Salesman No. 2, who was very much concerned over the fact that his predecessor had been holding off and not permitting his clients to purchase all the new stock to which they were entitled.* His follow-up was for the purpose of seeing that each shareholder got the full "quota" of new stock to which they had a right. The water in the old swimming hole was so very fine that it did not seem right to debar those who had enjoyed one dip from taking another and a deeper dip. And so it came to pass that some of those thus approached dipped into their pockets again. But the best — or the worst — was yet to come. Several months later came the announcement that an offer had been received from a U. S. concern doing a similar business to buy out the Canadian company as a going concern, payment to be made in stock on a basis of one share of the U. S. common, no par value, stock for five shares of the Canadian. It was noted by some that the managers of both buying and selling concerns bore the same name but that may have been a mere coincidence. Further letters said the directors had accepted this offer and a meeting of shareholders was called to ratify their decision. This meeting was not particularly harmonious, but it was later given out that the necessary majority authorizing the transfer had been secured. Shareholders were invited to surrender their certificates and promised that after all had been gathered in, new certificates would be issued. In this very simple manner was our harmless Canadian beaver to be swallowed by the American eagle. But by this time investors began to lodge complaints in the quarter where likely to do most good, hence the present action. We understand the imposing offices on St. James Street, where the manager was usually "in conference" when enquiring stockholders called, are now closed, but from another Montreal address, on one of the old letter heads comes the intimation: "As the above company have been absorbed by another Corporation, kindly have the name removed from your mailing list." It will be the business of the liquidator appointed by the Government to find out if possible how much of the assets, if any, of the old company have been "absorbed" by the new concern, and if, after due process of winding up, anything remains, to make a fair division of the proceeds amongst the shareholders. The latter have the assurance that they will not be called upon to assume any part of the expenses connected with the investigation. As the prospects for a final dividend are not particularly bright, it is a matter for sincere regret that such *a goodly proportion of the money from the Eastern Townships which for a time poured into the coffers of the defunct company came from men and women who can ill afford to lose their savings.*

Noranda to Increase Capitalization

THE president of Noranda Mines Limited, Mr. James Murdoch, has announced a new financing program to provide for the purchase of the Waite-Montgomery and Alderson-Mackay properties, and to furnish further funds for their development, together with additional costs for the construction of the Noranda smelter.

The new financing is to be achieved by increasing the present issued capital stock of 2,000,000 no par value shares of Noranda to 2,250,000 shares through the creation of 250,000 new shares without par value, which the president states will be offered to shareholders for subscription on terms and basis to be announced later when the necessary supplementary letters patent are granted. This will give Noranda 1,900,000 shares issued.

In making this announcement the president reviews the situation at the Horne Mine, Waite-Montgomery and Alderson-Mackay properties. The management expects that, barring unforeseen contingencies, it will be possible to start treatment of ore at the smelter before the end of September. By this date, he states, new development should be in progress on the 4th, 5th and 6th levels of the Horne Mine.

EAST IS EAST AND WEST IS WEST

"Never the twain shall meet," said Kipling, but his East is the Orient, while the East we think of is Eastern Canada. This East does meet the West, and when it does, it stands amazed at the magnificence of it all; then seizes the opportunity offered for endless vacation pleasures.

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From Jasper, there extends the famous Triangle Tour, along the Skeena River to Prince Rupert, thence by boat to Vancouver and back to Jasper by rail along the rushing Fraser and Thompson Rivers.

On the coast itself are endless scenic delights and opportunities for play. Beautiful Vancouver and Victoria on Vancouver Island are centres of a wonderful countryside.

While North, reached by Canadian National Steamers through sheltered scenic seas, lie the wonders of mysterious, totem-poled Alaska.

Full details of vacation opportunities in Canada's great West may be obtained from any Agent of the Canadian National Railways.

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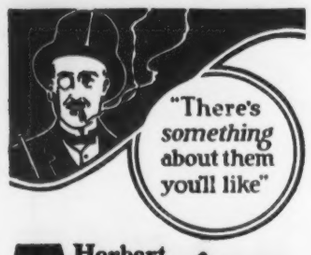

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Defaulting Winnipeg Suburban Municipalities Adjust Indebtedness

"THE most important negotiations in connection with defaulting Municipalities have taken place this year in Manitoba, in connection with the suburban Municipalities adjacent to Winnipeg," said Mr. A. H. Williamson, manager of the Winnipeg office of Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd., in presenting the report of the Committee on Municipal Administration and Finance at the convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of Canada in Ottawa recently. "The 'Winnipeg Suburban Municipal Board' was created to take charge of the affairs of those Municipalities adjacent to Winnipeg which were in financial difficulties, and to negotiate an adjustment with the bond-holders where this was deemed necessary. As a result of negotiations between this Board and a Committee of the bond holders of these suburban Municipalities on which our Association was represented, the Winnipeg Suburban Municipal Board has issued its order adjusting the debenture indebtedness of the Rural Municipalities of St. James, St. Vital and West Kildonan and their respective School Districts, and the Town of Transcona. The agreements in each case, with the exception of Transcona, include the following provisions:—

1. Disbursement of Sinking Fund now on hand pro rata to holders of Sinking Fund debentures;
2. Refunding 5½% Thirty year consolidation debentures to be issued in exchange for presently outstanding bonds, the latter to be valued for exchange purposes at a yield basis of 5½%.
3. The appointment of a Supervisor who will act for the bond holders in respect to basis of assessment, tax levies, expenditure and the general supervision of fiscal policies.
4. A Sinking Fund to be set up, commencing in from two to six years, in respect to the new issue of consolidation debentures.

"In the case of Transcona, the general terms of adjustment, including power of supervision, are the same, with the exception of the interest rate. There the consolidated bonds will carry 4 per cent. interest and be exchanged on a par for par basis. Provision is made for increase in the interest rate should improved financial conditions warrant it.

"The adjustments were approved by an average of 72.63 per cent. of the debenture holders, and the adjustments have been duly legalized by the Manitoba Government on the request of the Debenture Holders' Committee.

"Mr. John Appleton, the Secretary of the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association, has been appointed Supervisor of these Municipalities on behalf of the Debenture Holders' Committee, and, in the future, no expenditures or borrowings may be made until approved by him on behalf of the Debenture Holders' Committee. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg, is acting as Trustee in making the distribution of Sinking Fund now in hand, and issuing consolidated debentures in exchange for presently outstanding bonds, and notices are being sent out to all known bond holders requesting them to send in their bonds and secure the refunding bonds.

"The Municipalities will at least get off to a good start under the re-adjustment which has been made, as funds are already on hand with the Suburban Municipal Board sufficient to pay the coupons due 1st July, 1926, and 1st January, 1927.

"Settlement of the affairs of these Municipalities clears up the financial affairs of all important Canadian Municipalities which appear to be in difficulty at the present time, with the exception of a total consolidated indebtedness of approximately $2,500,000 of which $750,000 is owed by municipalities which are gradually catching up on their arrears, and $1,500,000 in connection with municipalities where inquiries are pending or are incomplete.

***

"THE annual report of the Winnipeg Suburban Municipal Board states that the four Municipalities whose difficulties have been adjusted, are approaching a solvent basis. The Chairman of the Board says—"Decrease in assessment on unimproved property, lowering of the tax rate, arrangement of an extension agreement on the bonded indebtedness, and a general readjustment in their financial affairs, has placed these suburban municipalities in a position where, with reasonable care, they may be re-established on a solvent basis."

"With the settlement of the affairs of the Winnipeg Suburban Municipalities, it is anticipated that the Winnipeg Suburban Municipal Board will cease to function, and its duties will be taken over by the Municipal and Public Utility Board, which was provided for by legislation brought down at the 1926 session of the Manitoba Legislature. This Act is modelled along the lines of the Local Government Board Act of Saskatchewan and the Public Utility Board Act of Alberta, and has been placed on the Statutes of Manitoba.

"This Committee co-operated in assisting one of the members of the Association in his negotiations with the Manitoba Government in connection with the securities of the Rural Municipality of Woodleigh. Certain difficulties arose with respect to the administration of certain revenues, which should have been used for special debenture account, but which were actually diverted. As a result of negotiations, in which your Committee took part, the diverted moneys were refunded, and no further difficulty is anticipated. Further negotiations, it is hoped, will result in all debenture arrears of this Municipality being brought up to date.

"There are, of course, numerous Rural Telephone and Rural School issues which have gone into temporary default, but no case of expected ultimate loss to the investor has been reported by holders of securities of this class.

"Reviewing the circumstances surrounding these defaults will, on the one hand further strengthen the faith of members of this Association as well as purchasers of this class of security, in the basic safety of Canadian Municipal bonds as an investment, and on the other hand, will stand out as a warning in the future to Municipal Councils and officials, who, with improving conditions in Canada, may be tempted to make mistakes similar to those which have resulted in those defaults."

Indians in the Prairie Provinces

RECENT computations made by the Department of Indian Affairs show that the number of Indians on reserves in the Prairie Provinces is 31,301, of whom 11,755 are in Manitoba, 10,466 in Saskatchewan, and 9,063 in Alberta. There are in addition a number of Indians in bands in the far north, some of which are not yet under treaty, bringing the total estimated Indian population of the Prairie Provinces to nearly 35,000. During the past year there were 1,182 births on reserves and 814 deaths, a natural increase in population of 368.

Last year on Indian reserves throughout Canada there were 37,400 horses, 38,897 cattle, 1,867 sheep, 4,080 swine and 93,751 poultry, of which the greater number were to be found in the Prairie Provinces. On the same reserves there were 187,530 acres under cultivation, a substantial increase over previous years. Of the total more than 115,086 acres were in the Prairie Provinces. The wheat yield of this area accountable to Indians last year alone amounted to about 720,000 bushels, worth in the neighborhood of $770,000. Records show that Indians engage in every branch of agriculture followed in Canada, including the production of corn, sugar beets, tobacco and fruit. While not followed to the same extent yet in the Eastern provinces, it is apparent that the Indians of Ontario in paricular are making gratifying progress in the farming industry.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF REDUCED WEEK-END FARES

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Full information, tickets, and reservations from City Ticket Office, Canadian National Railways, King and Toronto Streets. Phone Elgin 6241.

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Toronto

MARK BREDIN
President, Canada Bread Co., Ltd
Director, Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Director, City Dairy Co., Ltd.
Toronto

WALTER C. LAIDLAW
Secretary-Treasurer, R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Ltd.
Director, Imperial Bank,
Director, Confederation Life
Toronto.

M. ROSS GOODERHAM
Galt, Gooderham & Towers, Barristers.
Director, Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.,
Toronto.

S. R. PARSONS
Chairman of Board:
British American Oil Company, Limited, Toronto.

JOHN B. LAIDLAW
General Manager, Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society (Canada)
Toronto

W. HARLAND SMITH
Director, Monarch Mortgage & Investments, Limited, Toronto

H. H. BECK
Victoria, B.C.

A. PERCY TAYLOR
President, Soaps-Perfumes, Ltd
Toronto.

C. D. HENDERSON, General Manager.

Capital $1,000,000 Reserve $600,000

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock

A Sound Investment Yielding over 7%

PAPER With the capacity of its pulp and paper mills equal to more than twice that of any other company on this continent the International Paper Company ranks as the largest producer of paper in the world.

EARNINGS For the twelve months ending April 30, 1928, it is expected that earnings from existing properties, together with such earnings from properties to be completed or acquired within that period, will be in excess of twice the annual dividend requirement on the total Preferred Stock presently to be outstanding.

WATER POWERS The company's water powers in operation or under construction aggregate 700,000 h.p. capable of being increased through further development and through utilization of undeveloped sites to over 1,500,000 h.p.

VALUATION The assets available for the Preferred Stock, adjusted to give effect to the pending issues of Preferred and Common Stock, have a book value of $125,000,000, or about $250 per share of Preferred Stock to be outstanding. The real value of these assets is conservatively estimated to be substantially in excess of book value.

The Preferred Stock is listed on the New York and Montreal Stock Exchanges and application will be made to list the additional shares not heretofore listed.

Price $99 per Share

Circular on request.

HANSON BROS.
Founded 1883
Investment Securities
Montreal: 160 St. James St.
Toronto: 330 Bay Street
Ottawa: 63 Sparks Street

The LONDON ASSURANCE Corporation

Extracts from the Report for the year 1926 of the Court of Directors

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The premium income of the year, after deduction of Reinsurances and Returns, amounted to $9,196,055, and the losses, inclusive of all claims, to the 31st December, 1926, to $4,518,480.

The Balance at the credit of the Fund, after transferring $801,366 to Profit and Loss, amounted on the 31st December, 1926, to $8,000,000.

FUNDS OF THE COMPANY

After giving effect to the proposals dealing with the balance of Profit and Loss Account, the financial position of the Company as at 31st December last, was as follows:—

Capital (subscribed $10,000,000) paid up	$ 4,366,375
General Reserve Fund	6,500,000
Fire Fund	8,000,000
Life Assurance Fund	23,630,975
Capital and Leasehold Redemption Fund	404,555
Accident Insurance Fund (including estimated liability in respect of outstanding claims)	71,205
Marine Fund	5,000,000
Contingencies Account	2,500,000
Profit and Loss Account	1,312,146
Employers' Liability Insurance Fund (including the estimated liability in respect of outstanding claims)	477,561
General Accident Insurance Fund (including the estimated liability in respect of outstanding claims)	1,222,375
TOTAL	$53,484,893
Total Assets of the Corporation	$58,680,358

($5 taken as equivalent of £1 sterling).

Head Office for Canada - MONTREAL
W. KENNEDY,
W. B. COLLEY, Joint Managers.

The Confederation
New FAST TRAIN TORONTO *to* VANCOUVER

Canadian National Railways Commemorate Confederation

1867 1927
See Canada in Canada's Diamond Jubilee Year

Direct Through Service via Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton.

Every day of the week
FIRST TRIP JUNE 24th

			Schedule of one day as example
Leave TORONTO	9-00 P.M.	E.T.	Friday
Arrive Winnipeg	8-45 A.M.	C.T.	Sunday
Leave Winnipeg	9-15 A.M.	C.T.	"
Arrive Brandon	1-00 P.M.	C.T.	"
Arrive Regina	6-40 P.M.	M.T.	"
Arrive Saskatoon	11-40 P.M.	M.T.	"
Arrive Edmonton	10.00 A.M.	M.T.	Monday
Arrive Jasper	6-40 P.M.	M.T.	"
Leave Jasper	6-00 P.M.	P.T.	"
Leave Kamloops	4-40 A.M.	P.T.	Tuesday
Arrive VANCOUVER	3-00 P.M.	P.T.	"

E.T.—Eastern Time C.T.—Central Time M.T.—Mountain Time P.T.—Pacific Time

This magnificent train is made up of Compartment—Observation—Library—Buffet Cars (Radio Equipped) Standard Sleepers, Tourist Sleepers, Diner and Coaches. The entire train is of all-steel construction and every facility and convenience is provided for its passengers.

TRAVEL *Use Canadian National Express for your next shipment and for Money Orders, Foreign Cheques, etc.*

CITY TICKET OFFICE
King and Toronto Streets Elgin 6241 - 6246

CANADIAN NATIONAL

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE Co

Security $59,000,000

ROYAL TYPEWRITERS
(COMPARE THE WORK)
92 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO.
Adel. 8291-2

Commercial Finance Corporation, Limited

Dividend Notice

Preferred Dividend

Notice is hereby given that the regular 3½% dividend has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the half year ending the 30th day of June, 1927.

Common Dividend

Notice is also hereby given that a dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared on the Common Stock, no par value, of the Company for the half year ending the 30th day of June, 1927.

The above dividends are payable on and after June 30th, 1927, to shareholders of record June 20th, 1927.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. BAUCKHAM, President.

Toronto, Ont., June 13, 1927.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A Dividend of One and Three Quarter per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1927, payable July 15th, to shareholders of record 30th June.

By order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, May 30th, 1927.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents ($1.25) per share on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1927, payable 2nd July, to shareholders of record June 15th.

By order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, May 30th, 1927.

Marcus Loew's Theatres, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of 3½% on the Preference shares of the Company for the half year ending the 30th day of June, 1924, payable on the 15th day of July, 1927, to shareholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1927.

By Order of the Board.

S. D. Fowler, Secretary.

WESTERN GROCERS Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the New Preference Stock of Western Grocers Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1927, payable July 15th, 1927, to shareholders of record June 30th, 1927.

By order of the Board.

W. P. Riley, President.

Winnipeg, June 15th, 1927.

Canadian Locomotive Company, Limited.

DIVIDEND NO. 62

Notice is hereby given that quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable July 1, 1927, to shareholders of record June 20, 1927.

By Order of the Board.

G. W. DALY, Secretary.

Kingston, Ont.
June 6, 1927.

Canada Cement Company Limited

ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS

DIVIDEND NO. 45

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 1½% for the three months ending June 30th, 1927, being at the rate of 6% per annum on the paid up Ordinary Stock of this Company, has been declared and that the same will be paid on the 16th day of July next to Ordinary Shareholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1927.

H. L. DOBLE, Secretary.

Montreal, June 16th, 1927.

Muirhead's Cafeteria LIMITED

A dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share, being at the rate of 7½% per annum, has been declared on the Preference shares to holders of record June 15th, payable July 1st, for the period ending June 30th.

By Order of the Board,

H. M. MILLAR, Secretary.

Canadian Corporation Financing 1926

(Continued from Page 13)

The report of the Municipal Commissioner in Manitoba states that the trend of Municipal taxation and the cost of Municipal administration is steadily downward. Further manifestations of the improvement in the general condition, is the fact that *arrears of taxes are being steadily reduced,* while the figures reveal that the *Municipalities are reducing their debenture indebtedness in connection with good roads and other local improvements. Total taxation imposed in 176 Municipalities in Manitoba during the year 1926, showed a reduction of over $700,000. In view of the reduction of 37½ per cent. in the Municipal Commissioner's levy, there should be a further substantial reduction in taxes levied in Manitoba Municipalities.* Furthermore, total arrears of taxes outstanding in the Municipalities in Manitoba have been reduced during the year by approximately half a million dollars.

***

THE day of Municipal Defaults is practically over. Improved economic conditions throughout the whole country, combined with more conservative public opinion with respect to municipal expenditures and sounder municipal management, tend toward making it easier for municipalities, even though heavily burdened, to take care of their obligations, and prevent further similar difficulties arising. The progress made this year justifies the hope that not only will no further defaults by municipalities be necessary, but that those whose financial difficulties required some re-arrangement of outstanding indebtedness, will be able to carry on, with unimportant exceptions.

As reported at the last annual meeting, an Act, creating a Manitoba Municipal and Public Utility Board, modelled along the lines of the Local Government Board Act of Saskatchewan and the Public Utility Board Act of Alberta, has been placed on the Statutes of Manitoba.

This Act has not yet been proclaimed, but now that the affairs of the Winnipeg Suburban Municipalities have been settled, it is anticipated that proclamation will be made shortly. The Act gives the Board supervision over the affairs of Municipalities and School Districts in the Province, and provides that the approval of the Municipal and Public Utility Board must be obtained in all cases where borrowing is to be made by way of debenture issue. The Act also provides for supervision over Sinking Fund, and for thorough investigation of the position of Municipalities where there is any possibility of a default, and for the re-arrangement of outstanding obligations in cases of default.

Gold and Dross

(Continued from page 15)

H. G. H., Fredericton, N.B. There is now less certainty about *HOLLINGER* deposits continuing to great depth. This raises the question of having to take steps to allow for depletion at an earlier date than expected heretofore. Present quotations appear to be pretty high.

W. C. H., Palmerston, Ont. *ATLAS* is a risky venture. There may be a revival of enthusiasm some day in the Shiningtree district, but the outlook for the immediate future is not very bright. There are no safe mining stocks under $1 per share. The fact that they are quoted low is evidence of their uncertainty. Now that quotations have slumped very drastically on *VIPOND CONSOLIDATED*, the shares in that company may offer good speculative possibilities. The question of finding ore continuing to depth is a vital factor as yet undecided on Vipond.

B. B. L., Melfort, Sask. Shares of *LASALLE COPPER* are not listed. The prospects for LaSalle shares are uncertain. The country is full of similar propositions, and there can be little doubt but that the great majority of them will fall by the wayside. Some of the outfits which are handling shares for new promotions are rather shaky. Unless you can afford to lose, it might be a good plan to sell, if possible.

E. R., Tracadie, N.B. *CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL* earnings have been running at a rate considerably in excess of those for the same period of last year. The Company paid a stock dividend of 20% on January 15th last. There is gossip in financial circles that the company intends to increase its dividend rate very shortly, but we cannot vouch for the truth of the rumor. The stock has shown a little appreciation in price in the last week or two, but its speculative possibilities have not been entirely discounted.

C. G., Bridgeburg, Ont. The *DETROIT-WINDSOR BRIDGE* project is still far from being an actuality and shares in it must be considered very speculative. The company has lately been having a fight with the City of Detroit over the question of the approaches to the bridge. The City Council granted a request of the promoters that the company be allowed to construct the approach to the bridge over several city streets, but a by-law authorizing this was later vetoed by the mayor. The company has lately written to the mayor asking that the citizens of Detroit be given a chance to vote on the question, but no action has yet been taken in this respect. The whole matter is still very much in the air, and we would not advise a purchase of the shares at this time.

T. A. C., Leamington, Ont. *WRIGHT-HARGREAVES* at current quotations is one of the more attractive mining issues in Ontario. The mine embraces one of the richer parts of the ore zone of the Kirkland Lake District. The property has greater length along the known ore zone than any other mine in the field. High grade ore has been developed on both sides as well as in the middle of Wright-Hargreaves. The mine is well managed. An aggressive policy is being followed, and the general indications point toward steady and substantial growth.

WILSON'S BACHELOR 126

FIRE AUTOMOBILE
Columbia Insurance Company
NEW JERSEY
WITH WHICH IS ASSOCIATED THE PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD., OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
J. B. Patterson, Manager. C. W. C. Tyre, Secretary. Wm. Lawrie, Treasurer.
HEAD OFFICE, CANADA, 100 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL

Investment Bankers Elect Officers

THE Investment Bankers' Association of Canada at their recent meeting in Ottawa elected the following officers:—

President — Colonel E. G. Hanson, Montreal.

Eastern Section — Vice-President, Henri Bray, Quebec.

Central Section — Vice-President, F. J. Coombs, Toronto.

Western Section—Vice-President, A. H. Williamson, Winnipeg.

Executive Committee:

Eastern Section—Henri Bray, Quebec; L. G. Hanson, W. S. M. MacTier, H. H. Hayden and H. Newman, all of Montreal; T. M. Bell, St. John, N.B.; and John McKeen, Halifax, N.S.

Central Section—F. J. Coombs, A. W. Scripture, H. Fry, H. E. Cochran, J. B. McArthur, N. B. Bell, H. W. Murray, all of Toronto.

Western Section—A. H. Williamson, Winnipeg; V. W. Odlum, Vancouver, B.C.; Edmund Taylor, Calgary, Alta.; J. McDonald and W. Ralph, of Winnipeg; and F. J. James, Regina.

Pure Food Stores Show Higher Earnings

NET profits of Pure Food Stores, Limited, amounted after all charges to $70,620 for the twelve months ended April 30, 1927, on which date the company's fiscal year now ends, as compared with $58,668 for the twelve months which ended December 31 last. The company's annual report shows that the 7 per cent. first preferred dividend was earned about 6¾ times during the twelve months ended April 30 last, while the balance available for the common stock was equal to $4.01 per share. This compares with approximately $3 per share for the twelve months ended December 31, 1926.

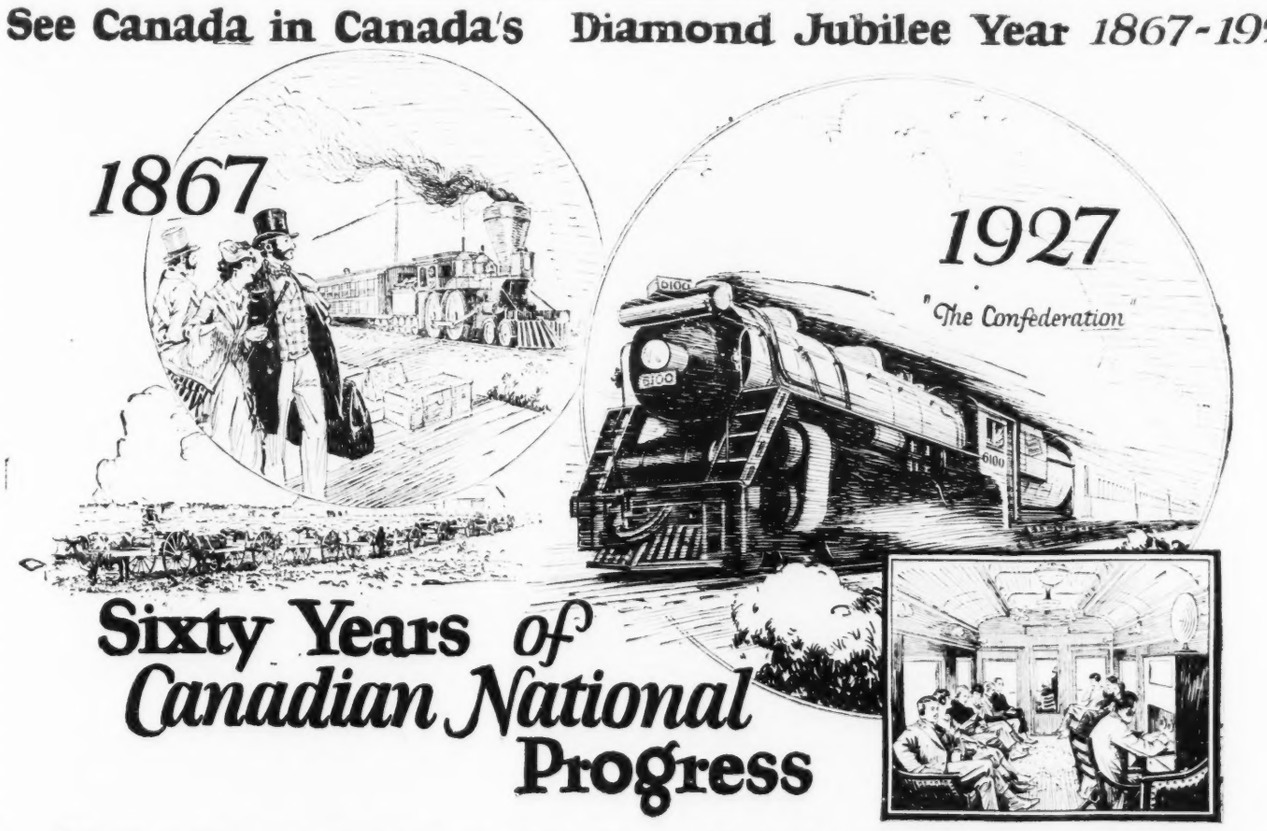
Pure Food Stores, Limited, operate a chain of fifty retail grocery stores in Montreal and Ottawa, and was publicly financed last year by the Toronto investment banking house of McLeod, Young, Weir & Company, Limited, with an offering of 7 per cent. preferred stock at par, a bonus of three shares of common stock being given with every ten shares of preferred. A program of expansion is now under way in both Montreal and Ottawa.

The company has a comfortable working capital position, current assets amounting to $270,773, as against current liabilities of $92,186, a ratio of almost three to one. Among current assets are $40,111 in cash and $68,085 in Government and public utility bonds. Balance at credit of surplus account is $59,413.

The year, according to a statement made by the president, was the most important in the history of the organization, showing an increase in both turnover and profits. In Montreal, 15 stores were added, and several more stores are under construction in desirable locations. Another event of importance was the extending of operations to the City of Ottawa in April. In that city four stores have been opened, and several more are under lease or construction.

The commercial fish industry in Alberta in 1926 experienced the greatest year in its history. The total commercial catch for last year both winter and summer months amounted to 6,756,000 pounds, of which 3,932,000 pounds was summer catch, and 2,824,000 pounds winter catch.

See Canada in Canada's Diamond Jubilee Year 1867-1927



Sixty Years of Canadian National Progress

IN 1860, the Grand Trunk Railway, now a part of the Canadian National Railways, comprised 872 miles of track. Today, Canadian National embraces 22,548 miles of line, the largest railway system in America, touching every important Canadian City; fleets of steamships that carry Canada's ensign and products to every quarter of the globe; Dominion-wide express and telegraph services; a chain of distinguished city hotels; resort hotels and bungalow camps, and an Industrial Department to foster the location and development of new industry.

The development of Canada and the Canadian National Railways is interwoven closely. As one grew, so did the other, mutually dependent.

Before even the memorable year of Confederation, portions of the present day Canadian National had attracted world-wide attention to themselves and to the then-struggling young country. The construction of the original Victoria Bridge for the Grand Trunk Railway and its opening by the Prince of Wales in 1860, focussed the eyes of Nations on Canada as perhaps no preceding event had ever done.

Canada, being a land of vast distances, the railway was seen to be the key to her future expansion and prosperity. Indeed, the Grand Trunk Railway had long been the dominating factor in Canada's growth to date. It had opened up the then known parts of Ontario and Quebec to settlement and had tapped the country's resources from the International Boundary at Sarnia to Riviere du Loup.

In Confederation year, the dependence of national growth upon rail communication became even more strikingly evident, the construction of the Intercolonial Railway being insisted upon by the Maritime Provinces as a condition of entry into the Dominion.

Thus, within a single decade, Canadian National was linked with two of the greatest events in Canada's history, and helped make Confederation an accomplished fact.

Since then Canada and the Canadian National have developed hand in hand. Mile upon mile of new track was laid in Quebec and Ontario; new towns and industries sprang into being, new lands were opened to cultivation. The sister country to our South was brought into intimate communication with us, commerce was stimulated, capital attracted, immigration fostered.

Then the west called and the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways opened up vast areas of fertile prairie to the settler; rich Pacific timber and mineral lands were made to yield their wealth; scenic wonderlands were made accessible and a new route afforded to Canada's Pacific Coast. The Transcontinental Railway, from Winnipeg to Quebec, connected this great west with the eastern provinces.

Wherever it was needed, the railway appeared, a typical modern instance being that of the Rouyn Mining District, the development of which is made possible by Canadian National Service.

CANADA'S FINEST RESORTS

Whatever your vacation preference, you will find it served by Canadian National, whose lines reach Canada's finest mountain, seaside and lakeland resorts. Among them are — Jasper National Park, 5,300 square miles of rugged Canadian Rocky Mountain splendour; the flower-decked Pacific Coast; Minaki the beautiful, on the Winnipeg River; the Highlands of Ontario; the Laurentian Mountains and the Lower St. Lawrence in quaint old French-Quebec; and the seaside and woodland havens of the Maritime Provinces.

HOTELS OF DISTINCTION

Seasoned travellers are enthusiastic over Canadian National hotel service. Whether at a resort or camp, or at one of the all-year hotels, they find their every need anticipated and efficiently catered to in an environment of gratifying, yet unostentatious comfort and luxury.

RESORT HOTELS

Jasper Park Lodge..Jasper National Park
Minaki Lodge.....Minaki, Ont.
Pictou Lodge.....Pictou, N.S.
Nipigon Lodge.....Orient Bay, Ont.
Highland Inn.....Algonquin Park, Ont.
Nominingan Camp....Algonquin Park, Ont.
Camp Tamagami....Algonquin Park, Ont.

ALL-YEAR HOTELS

Chateau Laurier.....Ottawa, Ont.
Prince Arthur.....Fort Arthur, Ont.
The Fort Garry.....Winnipeg, Man.
Prince Edward.....Brandon, Man.
The Macdonald.....Edmonton, Alta.

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

The Canadian National Industrial Department has taken a leading part in placing the facts as to industrial opportunities in Canada before prospective entrants and in inducing and helping them to locate and prosper here. Canada, with its cheap and plentiful power, desirable sites and stable labour conditions, affords unique opportunities for industrial location and growth. The expanding domestic market is supplemented by tariff preferences which throw the whole of the British Empire open to Canadian-made merchandise.

CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS

Palatial passenger steamers ply the Pacific Coast from Vancouver and Prince Rupert to Alaska and Queen Charlotte Islands. The Canada-British West Indies passenger and freight service, implements the Canada-British West Indies trade treaty, and has been largely augmented, as a result of this arrangement. Trade and traffic between Canada and the Islands is growing rapidly — another instance of the close relationship between the Dominion and her railways. World-wide freight service is operated by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine in conjunction with Canadian National Railways.

CANADIAN NATIONAL

The Largest Railway System in America

Canadian Motor Lamp Company Preference Shares Attractive for Business Man

A TORONTO subscriber asks us if it would be a good exchange for him to sell his Victory Loan bonds, and buy the 7 per cent. Cumulative Participating Sinking Fund Preference Shares (par value $100 per share) of the Canadian Motor Lamp Company, Limited, at $100 per share and accrued dividend with a bonus of one half share of common stock,

I am informed by Matthews and Company, Ltd., who sold this $225,000 issue in May that for four years past the average earnings available for depreciation and dividends on this issue were three and one-third times dividend requirements, and after depreciation to twice these requirements. This issue, and the common shares sold, were to provide funds required for the purchase of the Canadian plant from the parent company to clear off bank loans and bonded indebtedness, and for improvements and necessary extensions for increased business expected this year. All of the 12,500 as par value Common Shares, with the exception of bonus shares given with the $225,000 underwriting, have been sold for cash to the present management and to the Thomas J. Corcoran Lamp Company and the C. M. Hall Lamp Company, through which interest they are represented on the Board of Directors. These are the two largest United States Motor Lamp Companies, and with them favorable co-operative arrangements have been made. The Company supplies practically all the requirements for lamps of Ford, Chevrolet, Willys Overland, Willys Knight, Durant, Star, Dodge, Studebaker and Gottfredson.

The net liquid assets are given at $215,449, equal to $95 a share and the total net tangible assets at $456,435, equal to $200 a share in the preferred stock. The authorized issue is $300,000. Fractional common shares offered the public as a bonus with the $225,000 issue outstanding were adjusted at $20 a share.

The Company was originally formed in 1913 under the name of the Canadian Lamp and Stamping Company, Ltd., as a subsidiary of the Edmunds and Jones Corporation of the United States, which has lately been merged with the C. M. Hall Lamp Company of the United States. The executive management of the Canadian Lamp and Stamping Company, Limited, has taken advantage of the opportunity this situation afforded to purchase the business from the new parent company, the C. M. Hall Lamp Company.

IT IS ONLY A FEW HOURS' JOURNEY TO GEORGIAN BAY

Why don't you go there for your holidays?

You can have a lot of fun around the Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay. Whether you stay at one of the hotels or choose to camp on one of the islands you are sure of a continuous good time. You can have splendid swimming, boating and other water sports or you can spend your whole time fishing—it is a famous fishing district for black bass, lake trout and maskinonge.

In the evenings there is good music and dancing at the hotel resorts.

There is a fine booklet just off the press, describing this vacation territory in detail, giving hotels, rates, etc. Ask any Canadian National Railways Agent for one.

French National Mail Steamship Bonds Offered

AN OFFERING of a new issue of $11,000,000 French National Mail Steamship Lines (Societe des Services Contractuels des Messageries Maritimes) 6 per cent. external sinking fund gold bonds is being made by Wood, Gundy and Company, Limited, at 91.50 and interest, to yield over 6.70 per cent. The French National Mail Steamship Lines, which operates mail, passenger and freight services between France and Southern Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, was formed in 1921 as a result of a convention between the French Government and the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, one of the most important steamship companies in France. Pursuant to this convention the French National Mail Steamship Lines acquired a large part of the fleet formerly operated by the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes; the latter company owns approximately 80 per cent. of the capital stock of the French National Lines.

The French National Lines operates a fleet of 39 vessels, with a total tonnage of 542,468 tons, and connects France with Southern Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, providing services for mail passengers and freight. The company is now adding to its fleet by the construction of a liner of 13,700 tons, and, in addition, plans to construct eight further vessels, of which two will be ordered immediately. The proceeds of the present financing are to be applied toward this construction program.

The assurance of regular mail and other services between France and its colonies has been a definite part of the French Government post-war policy. The French National Lines, therefore, operates under the jurisdiction of the French Government, whose sponsorship of the company extends to a guaranty to add to the company's revenues any sums that may be required to ensure the various charges, including interest on bonds issued in accordance with the convention, a sinking fund sufficient to retire bonds by maturity and a specified minimum dividend upon the company's capital stock. The Government also covenants to pay the debts of the company if for any reason it should cease operations. The present issue, therefore, in effect carries the guaranty of the Government of France. In the case of the bonds now being offered, the interest and sinking fund payments are payable in monthly instalments to the company's fiscal agent, the Royal Bank of Canada.

In addition to the promotion of foreign trade, the French Government is directly interested in the prosperity of the French National Lines in that the Government is to receive a minimum of at least 80 per cent. of the net earnings of the company after provisions for stated reserves and dividends.

International Paper Preferred Shares Offered

PUBLIC offering is being made simultaneously in Canada and the United States of an issue of $15,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the International Paper Company. The offering in Canada is headed by a strong group composed of the following investment houses:—Drury and Co., Royal Securities Corporation, Limited, Greenshields and Company, Hanson Bros., Rene T. Leclere, Inc., and McDougall and Cowans.

This stock, which is callable at $115 and accrued dividend, is preferred as to assets and cumulative dividends over the 6 per cent. preferred stock and the common stock and has equal voting rights with them. It is issued at this time in connection with the acquisition of the Louisiana Pulp and Paper Co. properties and 160,500 common shares of New England Power Association. The issue is being offered at $99 per share, to yield slightly over 7 per cent.

International Paper Company, organized in 1898, is engaged in the manufacture of many different classes of paper, and is, with its subsidiaries, the largest manufacturer of paper in the world and one of the largest holders of water powers in North America. The capacity of its pulp and paper mills is more than twice as great as that of any other company on this continent. Its timberland freeholds and Canadian Crown timber limit leases cover over 13,587,000 acres or an area substantially larger than the combined areas of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire, and are estimated to contain over 51,700,000 cords of pulpwood. It now has 23 paper and pulp mills, including some of the largest and most efficient plants in the world. Water powers in operation or under construction aggregate 700,000 horsepower (600,000 h.-p. hydro-electric and 100,000 h.-p. hydraulic), capable of being increased through further development and through utilization of undeveloped sites to over 1,500,000 h.-p.

Average annual net earnings of International Paper Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries for the ten years ending Dec. 31, 1926, available for dividends, after all charges, including maintenance and replacement, repletion and depreciation, interest charges and Federal taxes paid, amounted to $3,250,000, or over twice the dividends accrued on the average amount of preferred stock outstanding during this period. Such earnings for the year 1926 were $3,275,000, and for the twelve months ended April, 1927, had increased to $4,094,000. Earnings of the company on the same basis for the 12 months ended April 30, 1927, including the earnings of the full twelve months of properties owned on April 30, 1927, were approximately $5,028,000, equivalent to approximately $10 per share on the 7 per cent. preferred stock to be presently outstanding, including that reserved for exchange for 6 per cent. preferred stock.

Good Showing by Muirhead's Cafeterias

NET earnings of $71,624 are shown in the first annual report of Muirhead's Cafeterias, Limited, covering the fiscal year ended February 28, 1927. Provision was made for depreciation to the extent of $13,000 and organization expenses of $3,000 were written off, leaving a net surplus of $55,624 for the year. Preference stock dividends required $22,898, and provision was made for Federal income taxes to the extent of $4,586, leaving a surplus of $28,139, which is carried to the balance sheet. There are 48,078 common shares of no par value outstanding, including 20,073 shares issued in exchange for 13,382 preference shares, under the conversion privilege.

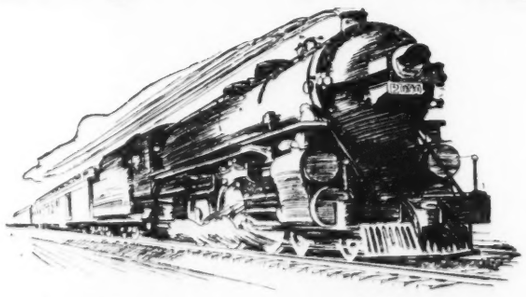
The company's sales amounted to $506,748. The new cafeteria on Adelaide Street West was in operation for only two months during the final quarter of the company's fiscal year. Operating results from the original two restaurants have been maintained at a very satisfactory level.

The net working position of the company is satisfactory, current assets standing at $81,379, as compared with current liabilities of $49,974, leaving net working capital of $31,405. Capital assets appear in the statement at $335,246, while leases, trade names, good-will, etc., are placed at $150,000. Total assets amount to $580,675. The amount of preference shares is $251,190, while common shares are 48,078 of no par value. Of the above common shares 20,073 were issued in exchange for 13,382 preference shares, under the conversion privilege.

EVER BEEN TO A COUNTRY THAT'S A SPIDER WEB OF LAKES?

Why don't you have a new sort of holiday this year? Up in the Lake of Bays region you'll find a land of lakes that will add a new thrill to your vacation time. Amongst the forests and lakes nestle little resort colonies, tiny cottages and modern hotels. Here all summer fun is at its best—canoeing, swimming and other aquatic sports—tennis, golf and dancing in abundance. We have prepared a booklet describing the Lake of Bays in detail. Any Agent of Canadian National Railways will gladly supply you with one of these entirely free of charge.

Lehigh Valley Service



A Picturesque Route

A HUNDRED MILE STRETCH along the beautiful and historic Susquehanna River!

Convenient terminals, engaging scenery, smooth riding roadbed and excellent dining car service.

Tickets, reservations, and information at City Ticket Office, Canadian National Railways, or Lehigh Valley Office, 13 King Street West, Toronto. Phone Elgin 2214-2215.

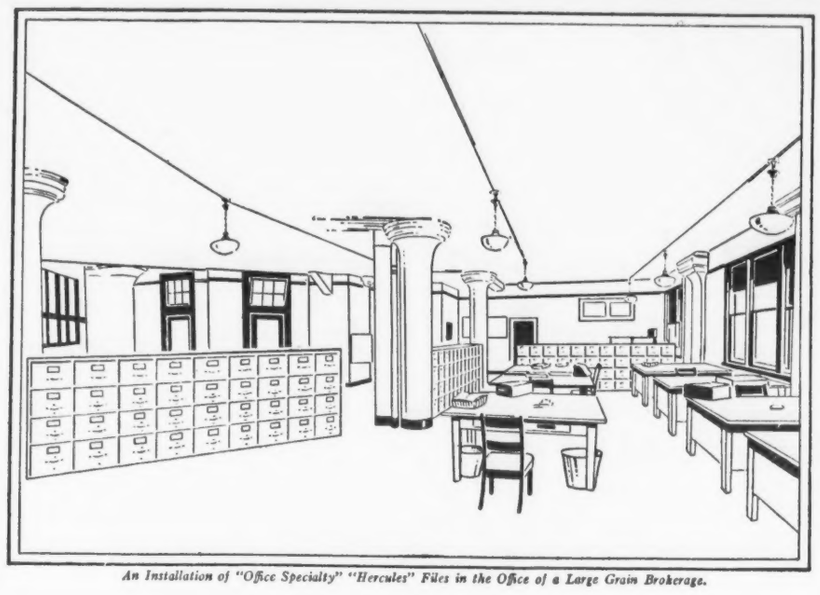
F. V. Higginbottom, Can. Pass. Agent

Lehigh Valley Railroad

The Route of The Black Diamond

Convenient Daily Service from TORONTO *(via Can. Nat'l. Rys.) to* PENNSYLVANIA STATION NEW YORK READING TERMINAL PHILADELPHIA

Convenient Connections for ATLANTIC CITY BALTIMORE WASHINGTON *and the South*



An Installation of "Office Specialty" "Hercules" Files in the Office of a Large Grain Brokerage.

Filing Satisfaction Plus Real Economy

EASE of filing and finding papers with a minimum of effort for the file clerk in opening and closing drawers over a long period of time is the real value test of a filing cabinet.

"Office Specialty" "Hercules" Files are superior to any other in this test of actual operation in offices large and small throughout Canada.

Compare the values of the Automatic Safety Drawer Latch—Roller Bearing Slides—Greater Filing Depth and Strength of Construction—All features of the "Hercules" File, and the economy is self-evident.

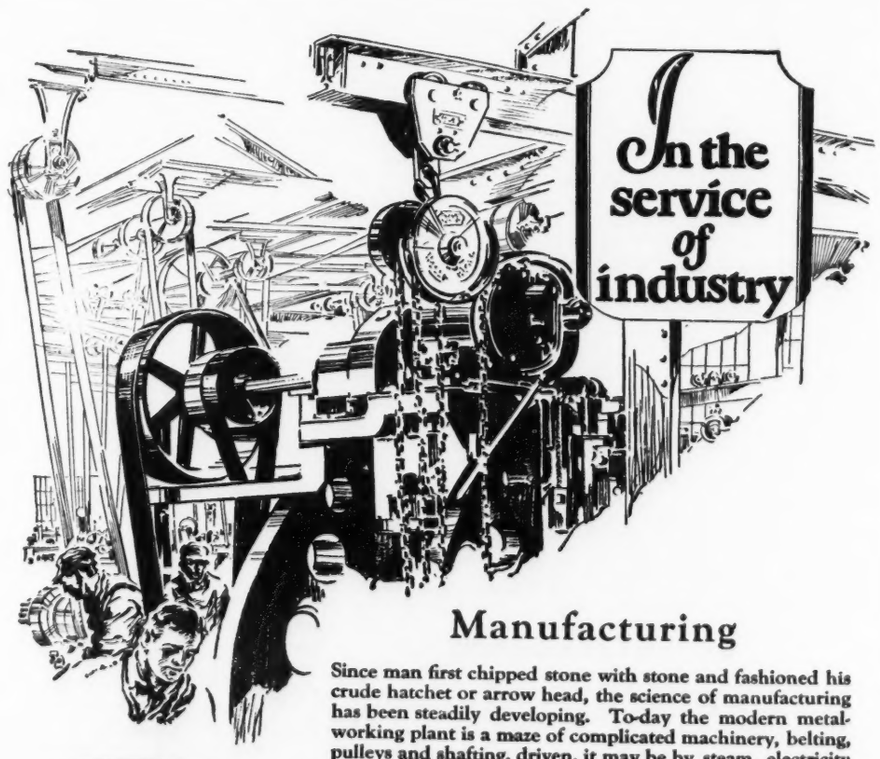
Visit our showroom. Compare the values. All "Office Specialty" lines sold direct from maker-to-user through our own Service Stores. Illustrated literature of any of this complete line on request.

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO. LIMITED

97 Wellington St. West, Toronto

Factories: Newmarket, Ont. Branches in Principal Cities

296



Manufacturing

Since man first chipped stone with stone and fashioned his crude hatchet or arrow head, the science of manufacturing has been steadily developing. To-day the modern metal-working plant is a maze of complicated machinery, belting, pulleys and shafting, driven, it may be by steam, electricity or crude oil.

From the laying of the foundation of the manufacturing plant to the supplying of the belt on the last machine we serve such industries in a multitude of ways. To the contractor we supply concrete mixers, hoists, shovels, etc. Into the equipment of the building go our pumps, valves, pipe, fittings and steam goods. And for the actual manufacturing equipment we supply wood and metal working machinery, transmission equipment, shop supplies, and the motors or oil engines to provide the motive power.

On farm and in forest, on fishing vessel and in mine, as well as in every type of factory, warehouse and mill, Fairbanks-Morse service and Fairbanks-Morse products are known and appreciated.

Scales. Valves. Engines
Pumps. Motors. Steam
Specialties. Pipe & Fittings
Brown & Sharpe Machine Tools
McDougall Lathes. Drills & Shapers
Gisholt Lathes & Boring Mills
Hoefer Drills. Pels Punches
& Shears. Walcott Shapers
Barnes Drills. Landis
Threading Machines
A complete line of wood & metal working machinery
Transmission Equipment
Graton & Knight Leather Belting
Dick's Balata Belting
Shop Supplies. Yale Hoists
Norton Grinding Wheels
Burt Oil Filters
Yale Electric Trucks
Jacklift Trucks
Warehouse Trucks
Automotive Equipment

601

The CANADIAN **Fairbanks-Morse** COMPANY-*Limited*

St. John-Quebec-Montreal-Ottawa-Toronto-Windsor-Winnipeg-Regina-Calgary-Vancouver-Victoria

THE MAKERS OF FAIRBANKS SCALES AND VALVES

Relation of the Bank Library to the Changing World

"ECONOMIC individualism is gradually giving way before the spread of modern machinery and large scale production," said Donald M. Marvin, Ph.D., Economist of the Royal Bank of Canada, in the course of an address delivered on June 21st before the Special Library Section of the American Library Association at Toronto. "Northern peoples must have the tropical products of the South, and southern countries have corresponding requirements for the exports of the Temperate Zone. The city buys food from the surrounding country, and in turn sells its manufactured products to farmers, ranchers and dairymen. The large automobile manufacturing establishment requires machinery from one plant, steel from another, cloth from a third, paint from a fourth, and these plants in turn make demands upon mine and field and forest. The keynote of modern industrial economy is interdependence.

"Naturally, the economic relationships between nations have become tremendously complex. The surplus exports of Canada to Great Britain are roughly balanced by the surplus of exports from the United States to Canada. The change of tariff in one country may distort the flow of trade in totally different commodities in other countries. It has become an economic truism that sweeping changes in economic policy are likely to do more harm than good, since they usually produce a series of unforeseen dislocations. . . .

"Sound development must be achieved after the careful study of ultimate relationships and by means of the deadly routine of a series of minor adjustments. In the great international banking institution there is a wide variety of topics of special significance. Through the Library, the bank may keep its finger on the pulse of international events, the changes in tariff or taxation or government monetary policy which may result in the inflation or contraction of currency, a change in the channels of trade or an impetus to the development of new industries. The appreciation on the part of the executive officers of their need for varied and detailed information is the factor which accounts for the rapid increase in the number of financial libraries in the trading centres of the world. . . . .

"Canadian foreign trade now has an annual value of more than two billion dollars, and it is expanding at a rapid rate. When the manufacturer wishes to introduce his goods into a new foreign market, he frequently turns to the bank for assistance. How many pianos are imported into Argentina or Brazil? What prices and styles are popular in these markets? How shall they be packed in order to stand the trip through the tropics? Can they be distributed more effectively by wholesalers or importing agents? Are these markets as attractive as those furnished by British possessions, or France or Spain, where Canadian goods have a preferential tariff?

"So far as the importer is concerned, there is a corresponding group of questions which require careful answers. Recently, Canada and the British West Indies made a new trade agreement; one item under this agreement permits sweet potatoes from Antigua to enter Canada under a preferential tariff. How much of a market does Canada provide for sweet potatoes? What are the steamship and railway freight rates? What certificates of origin are required? How does the combined cost of production and freight compare with the same factors when the potatoes come from New Jersey? In some cases, the Canadian manufacturer does not wish to export, but does wish to know how the costs in Canada compare with prices abroad, plus freight and tariff, so that he may compare his position with that of the foreign manufacturer. The remarkable natural resources of the country are attracting capital at the rate of $300,000,000 a year, and foreign investment now totals more than five and one-half billion dollars. What is the annual consumption for a given product? How much is now produced within the country? What protection is offered by the tariff? What localities furnish the most satisfactory site? . .

"Canada stands on the verge of a period of wonderful expansion. In each industry there are remarkable opportunities. In agriculture, the annual crops are worth about one and one-half billion dollars, and there must be complete statistics concerning acreage, crop condition, crop yield, prices and markets. Dairy products alone have a value of more than $250,000,000. The recent marvelous discoveries in the mining areas of the country are attracting attention throughout the world. Canadian manufacturing is branching out in many new directions, and there is a constant demand for new statistics and for data of various types. The pulp and paper industry of Canada now leads the world. Enquiries come to the bank both from home and abroad as to the investment opportunities offered in many lines of manufacture.

"To assist in answering such enquiries concerning Canada, every possible index of business conditions must be kept up to date. Railroad earnings, freight loadings, employment and building statistics, production of automobiles, newsprint, steel and flour each have their place in assisting one to secure a clear viewpoint concerning the general situation. . . ."

Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., Control Still Undecided

CAN a meeting legally proceed while a motion to adjourn is before it and still undecided? That is the question at the root of the present tangled condition of the affairs of Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, and on its settlement may possibly depend whether O. J. Brooks shall control it or representatives of the large shareholders who are now leading a revolt against the present management. There was a motion before the meeting of shareholders on May 27th to adopt the minutes of April 29th, the acceptance of which would be legalizing everything which took place at that disputed meeting. Mr. F. W. Wegenast moved that the minutes should not be adopted, but that the auditor appointed by the shareholders in 1926 proceed with an audit of the Company's books. Mr. Wegenast then moved an adjournment of the meeting for three weeks. There was an amendment by a Mr. Smyth that the meeting should adjourn to the next morning. The show of hands showed the Smyth amendment carried, and thus by inference the Wegenast motion defeated and the Brooks motion to accept the minutes carried. A poll was demanded so that the actual feeling of shareholders as represented by shares and proxies held on each side could be known. The result of that poll could not be ascertained for three weeks, and yet the meeting was declared adjourned until the following day, when everything was passed unopposed, as those opposing the present control declared the meeting could not legally continue until the vote was known.

Now that the result of the poll shows a majority for the Brooks control of fifteen thousand shares out of 85,000 shares voted, the question still remains—"Could that meeting go on legally until the result of this vote was known?" The President, Mr. O. J. Brooks, would doubtless argue that the result of the vote, now known, shows that the motion to adjourn for a day passed, and that therefore it was legal to hold the adjourned meeting even though it was not known to have passed when the adjourned meeting was held; in other words, that this vote is retro-active in character.

It is a point of great importance in that those opposing the present control claim that proxies have been coming in to them ever since the meeting held three weeks ago and that the longer the trial of strength is delayed the stronger is their support, because more and more shareholders become aware of the real situation and decide that they do not want the transfer of patents and the engineering staff to an American Company in which, so far as shown, the Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, has no interest. Many disputed questions are still before the Courts, and it is likely that the Courts will be asked to see that the meeting be continued. If, as is claimed, the Mr. Smyth who moved the amendment, was not a shareholder, the legality of the adjourned meeting may also be contested on that ground.

At the time of the meeting, the vote shows, Messrs. O. J. Brooks, George O. Norton and D. McCall White held undisputed proxies for the owners of 44,202 common shares; that J. J. McCabe, L. P. James, G. H. Gilmore, E. A. Richardson and F. J. McNamara held undisputed proxies for the owners of 32,121 common shares.

The actual vote shows that about seven thousand shares were disputed because they were unwitnessed or because only one or two of joint owners signed them. Miss Nellie E. Prousky, one of the three scrutineers, while agreeing with the count, stated that she had desired to have the preferred shares counted, even if, in the end, they were disallowed, and had represented that if the holders of shares in the Ontario Company (which was reorganized into the present Dominion Company) who had not turned in their certificates were not allowed to vote neither should those who had turned in their certificates. The other scrutineers, Messrs. Van der Voort and Latchford, said that they did not consider it within their province to decide whether preferred shareholders should have a vote. "We further state," they continue, "that no votes have been allowed to shareholders in the Ontario company for the stock so held, and where a shareholder in the Ontario company has been allowed a vote or proxy it is only to the extent of the shares held in the Dominion company."

On the latter point Miss Prousky says:

"All these shareholders were entered in the register of shareholders of the Dominion Company. They were counted out by noting that certain pages in the register had been marked by someone with the letter "O" in pencil. We had no way of verifying the signatures on the ballots, nor were the signatures compared with the tickets which a person signed when they entered the meeting. *We had not, in fact, before us any record of the attendance at the meeting, and there was no way of telling whether a ballot was put in by a shareholder or by someone else.* There was, of course, no way of telling that ballots had not been signed and put in for persons who were not at the meeting.

"Mr. Brooks put in his ballots, one for the proxies and one for his shares, but his vote on the shares was not counted. Mr. Norton and Mr. D. McCall White did not vote on any of the motions."

Those opposed to the Brooks control, complain of irregularities at the meeting at which the votes were taken. It is claimed that notice was too short to enable shareholders to get in their votes; that proxies came in by thousands for days afterwards; that many notices were sent out by second class mail, and not as provided in the statute by registered mail; that persons not shareholders were present at the meeting and took an active part; that many shareholders left before the poll was taken; that no one had any authority to say that the meeting would continue next morning and that the amendment was made by Mr. Smyth, who was not a shareholder; that there was nothing to prevent the persons in the meeting signing ballots for persons who were absent from the meeting, as piles of ballots were left lying about.

It is also complained that Mr. Brooks attempted to vote his own share, despite an order of the court forbidding it.

ENTHUSIASTIC APPROVAL

Financial Editor Saturday Night,—

Allow me to say that I have now been a subscriber and read your paper for about fifteen years and wish to express to you my enthusiastic approval of the sound financial advice you give readers through Gold and Dross, and your fearless denunciations of wildcatters and easy-money fakirs.

—W. D. L.—Alliston, Ontario

THE "BIG ONE THAT GOT AWAY" LAST YEAR IS BIGGER THAN EVER NOW

You ardent fishermen, beside whom a golf addict is a gentle babe, do you realize that fishing time is here again? Of course you do—and for the past month you've been furtively overhauling your gear—rehearsing the alibi you're going to spring on friend wife—and deciding your fishing grounds.

Where will it be this year? Will you try the same old place you've learned to love—or will you wander into newer places in search of the fighting lunge — the sporting black bass or the gamey speckled trout?

Wherever you wish to go—Timagami, Kawartha Lakes, Georgian Bay or Algonquin Park, Canadian National Railways offer you a most satisfactory service—in actual transportation and in helping you plan your trip—descriptive booklets, game laws, etc., gladly supplied by any Canadian National Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TORONTO-LISTOWEL-GODERICH

Double week day service now in operation from Toronto to Listowel, Goderich and intermediate stations, leaving Toronto Union Station 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., standard time, arriving Listowel 11.45 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. and Goderich 12.45 p.m. and 8.15 p.m.

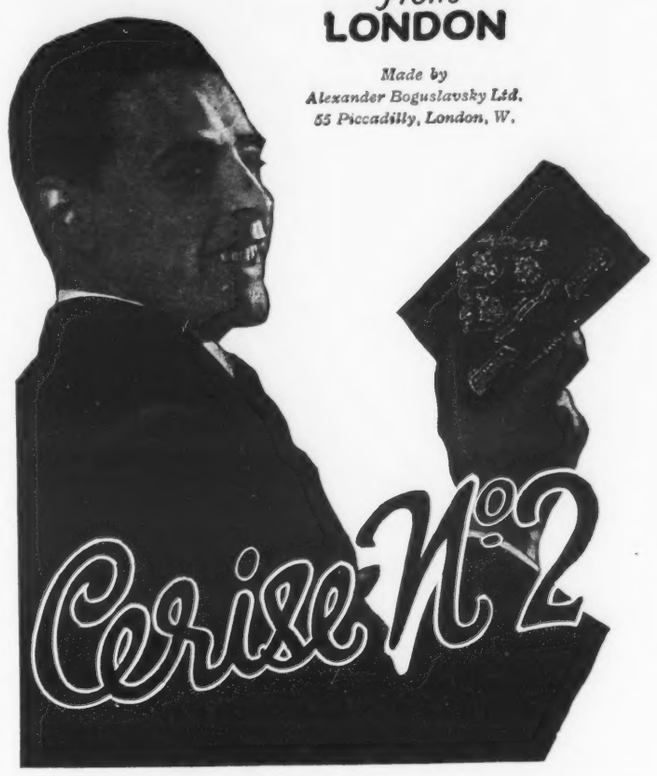
From Goderich 7.00 a.m. and 3.40 p.m., from Listowel 8.00 a.m. and 4.50 p.m., arriving Toronto 11.55 a.m. and 9.00 p.m.

Tickets from Canadian Pacific Agents.

"Until I tried these 'Cerise', I had no idea that Russian cigarettes could be so enjoyable"

IMPORTED from LONDON

Made by Alexander Boguslavsky Ltd. 55 Piccadilly, London, W.



New Issue

$11,000,000

French National Mail Steamship Lines

(Société des Services Contractuels des Messageries Maritimes)

6% External Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated: May 1st, 1927 Due: May 1st, 1952

Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1st and November 1st) payable at par in Canadian gold coin at the office of The Royal Bank of Canada in Toronto or Montreal, free of any French taxes, present or future, all of which are assumed by the Company. Coupon bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500, registerable as to principal. Redeemable as a whole on any interest date on or after May 1st, 1937, on three months' notice at par and accrued interest. Also redeemable in part by lot for sinking fund on any interest date on or after November 1st, 1932, on three weeks' notice at par and accrued interest.

The Royal Bank of Canada, Fiscal Agent. Montreal Trust Company, Registrar.

Arrangements have been made with The Royal Bank of Canada, as paying agent, whereby principal of and interest on these Bonds will be payable at par at any of its branches in Canada.

Sinking Fund commencing 1932 calculated to retire this entire issue of Bonds by maturity.

These Bonds are being offered simultaneously in Canada and abroad.

For detailed information, we refer to the prospectus containing letter from M. Georges Philippar, President of the Board of Directors of French National Mail Steamship Lines, which has been summarized in part as follows:

Guaranty of French Government

These Bonds will be issued under the authorization of the Government of the French Republic pursuant to the Convention of December 29, 1920, as ratified by the Law of July 28, 1921, and payment of principal, interest and sinking fund is assured by the undertaking of the French Government:

(1) To pay to the Company such amounts as may be necessary to make up any deficiency in the Company's income if it should prove insufficient to pay various charges, including interest on and amortization of loans issued pursuant to said Convention; and

(2) To pay the debts of the Company if for any cause it should cease operations.

These Bonds will be the direct obligation of French National Mail Steamship Lines, ranking *pari passu* with all of the Company's outstanding bonds.

The Company

French National Mail Steamship Lines (Société des Services Contractuels des Messageries Maritimes) was organized in 1921, pursuant to a Convention entered into on December 29, 1920, between the Government of the Republic of France and the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, ratified by Law of July 28, 1921. The Company operates mail, passenger and freight services, connecting France with Southern Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Company's operations are directed by the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, but are carried on under the jurisdiction and control of the French Government.

As availability of regular and rapid ocean navigation is one of the essential steps toward the promotion of commercial relations between France and its Colonies, the formation of French National Mail Steamship Lines constituted an important step in the French Government's post-war development program and this is the primary reason for the sponsorship of the Company by the Government of France and the financial guaranty above mentioned.

All legal details in connection with this issue are to be approved by Messrs. Coudert Brothers, New York and Paris. It is expected that interim certificates will be ready for delivery on or about July 5, 1927.

We offer these Bonds when, as and if issued and accepted by us, subject to prior sale and to the approval of Counsel.

Price: 91.50 and interest, yielding over 6.70%

Wood, Gundy & Company

Limited

Winnipeg, Hamilton, London, Ont. — 36 King Street West, Toronto, Telephone: Elgin 4321 — Montreal, New York, London, Eng.

The information contained in this advertisement has been received by cable and is subject to correction. We do not guarantee, but believe the statements herein made to be true.

Head Office Montreal

A Bank half a century older than the Dominion itself—equipped through experience, resources, organization, *and* connections to serve helpfully all Canadian business

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817

Total Assets in excess of $780,000,000

Investment Experts

Advise the purchase of safe Bonds as the foundation of one's investment structure.

"CANADA PERMANENT" Bonds, in addition to being an absolutely safe security, are issued as required by investors, for periods and in sums to meet the needs of each individual. Investments in these Bonds considerably exceed $25,000,000.00.

They are at present being issued bearing interest at

FIVE PER CENT.

per annum, payable half-yearly. Compared with the yield obtainable on other high-grade securities and having in mind the trend towards lower yields, this is an attractive rate of interest.

Please call or write for folder giving full particulars of the Bonds of Canada's premier mortgage corporation.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation
14-18 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, 2.
ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS BEFORE CONFEDERATION

THE ONTARIO EQUITABLE
LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
S. C. TWEED, PRESIDENT.

Head Office - Waterloo, Ontario

Assets (Dec. 31, 1926)	$ 3,822,316
Reserves	2,422,896
Insurance in Force	33,050,441

Here's where to go for your Vacation

Here they are—the finest holiday places in Ontario. All are only a few hours journey from here—*Muskoka Lakes—Lake of Bays—Georgian Bay—Algonquin Park—Timagami—Kawartha Lakes—Rideau Lakes—Maganatawan River—Lake Huron Resorts—Lake Simcoe and Couchiching—Lake Nipissing—French and Pickerel Rivers.*

Splendid booklets describing each resort district in detail gladly supplied upon request. Choose those that appeal to you most—then write or ask for full information about them.

CITY TICKET OFFICE
King and Toronto Streets
'Phone Elgin 6241-6246

CANADIAN NATIONAL

GEORGE C. HEINTZMAN, ESQ.
President and Managing Director of Heintzman and Co., Ltd., with 24 branches throughout the Dominion.

ALBERT NORDHEIMER, ESQ.
President of Nordheimer Piano and Music Co., Ltd., which Company on January 1st next will be merged with Heintzman and Co., Ltd.

Piano Manufacturers Merger

BY AN agreement effected through the negotiations of Mr. J. F. MacKay, Financial Agent, 38 King Street West, the firm of Nordheimer Piano & Music Company, Limited, will on January the first next be merged into the firm of Heintzman & Company, Limited.

These firms are among the oldest and most highly respected business houses in Canada, the former having been founded by Mr. Abraham and Mr. Samuel Nordheimer in the year 1840, and the latter founded by Mr. Theodore A. Heintzman, in the year 1850.

The consolidation has been made possible largely through the desire of Mr. Albert Nordheimer, President of The Nordheimer Piano & Music Co., Limited, to have more leisure during the remaining years of his life, and to the further fact that Mr. Nordheimer's only son and logical successor, Major Victor Nordheimer, was killed in the Great War.

The two businesses will be conducted under their present managements until 1928, when both of the enterprises will be carried on by Heintzman & Company, Limited, 195 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

The Nordheimer Company, in addition to the manufacture of pianos, has developed a sheet music department, which has become one of the outstanding successes in that line on the continent. After January the first, this will be carried on by Heintzman & Company, Limited.

The instruments manufactured by the two firms mentioned have enjoyed more than a national reputation, and it was partly due to the high standing enjoyed by the products of both companies that the present union of interests has been made possible.

MR. J. F. MACKAY
Financial Agent, who conducted the negotiations by which the houses of Nordheimer and Heintzman will on January 1st next merge their interests.

Lower Profits for Crow's Nest Pass Coal

THE Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, showed a profit on coal and coke operations of $206,080 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1926, according to the report presented at the recent annual meeting of shareholders held at Fernie, B.C. Profits from land, timber operations and other resources amounted to $79,435. Profits from all sources amounted to $285,516, to which was added $4,999, excess provision made for 1925 Dominion income taxes. The above profits compare with $378,914 in 1925. Dividends were paid amounting to 6 per cent., which required $372,690. The balance brought forward in the profit and loss account from last year was $223,404. After all disbursements there was left a balance of $122,135 to be carried forward to 1927.

The operative profit of the subsidiary company, the Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, for the year was $11,383.84, all of which was transferred to depreciation reserve.

The operative profits of the other subsidiary company, the Morrissey, Fernie & Michel Railway Company, for the year [illegible] which was transferred to depreciation reserve.

During the year the coal company spent by way of capital expenditures for improvements and developments $94,710.58; the Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Company, $16,448.35, and the Morrissey, Fernie & Michel Railway Company, $25,399.22.

The coal mined during the year amounted to 817,431 tons, 310 pounds, as against 879,951 tons, 1,415 pounds in 1925, and the coke produced was 104,660 tons, 410 pounds, as against 84,207 tons, 1,700 pounds in 1925.

"Our Disappearing Forests"

Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT,—

In a recent editorial a Quebec newspaper said:

"Every time the report on the lumber industry or its most active branch (paper) is put before us, we are inclined to ask ourselves if our resources will hold out very long under this intensive exploitation. We have the assurance of the administration in the Province of Quebec that the annual cut is smaller than the annual growth. Our situation is therefore favorable."

The doubt expressed by the editor in the above is far more intelligent and honest than the "assurance" given by the administration, namely, "that the annual cut is smaller than the annual growth".

Every well-informed forester who has been in the Canadian woods any time during the past two or three years knows that the annual growth is now far more than wiped out by wind-fall alone, while in addition to losses from wind there is the enormous loss occasioned by insects, fungi and fire to be accounted for as well as an enormous and steadily increasing annual cut.

It does not require expert knowledge to appreciate the fact that the fear expressed is well founded and that, under present conditions, our forest resources will, as the Hon. George P. Graham so tersely expressed it "soon be but a memory".

Reforestation at this late date, while necessary for posterity, will not avail the present generation. The seedlings we are planting today will take forty to sixty years to reach even pulpwood size and as our present forests will have disappeared long before that time, all the reforestation in the world cannot prolong the life of our present vast pulp and paper industry for one day.

The Canadian people must not allow themselves to be deceived into believing that the reduction in forest fire loss during the past three seasons is wholly due to our increased preventative measures, but rather to favorable weather conditions. Our extremely hazardous fire seasons come in cycles of four or five years. The next really dry year we experience we may expect the worst forest fires Canada has ever known on account of the vast accumulation of dead, dry, wind-blown trees and the enormous quantity of dry tops and waste logging slash with which our forests are now dangerously burdened.

The time has come for the Canadian people to wake up!

Frank J. D. Barnjum.

Montreal, June 9, 1927.

GOOD NAME IS DISPUTED

For quite a long time the white man has taken it for granted that the word "Muskoka" was derived from the name of the famous Indian doctor or conjurer Misquedoh; but one who takes as his authority the "Atlas" written by W. E. Hamilton, Esq., has disputed this through the columns of the press and claims that "as Amerigo filched the honor of sponsorship of this continent from Columbus, so the crafty conjurer Misquedoh (Clear Sky) has been chronicled as the god-father of Muskoka, in place of the undaunted chieftain Mesqua Ukee."

To those who know it, however, the Muskoka district will always be the land of "clear skies" and sparkling waters, and to these as to others who would this year make their first acquaintance with this most glorious and convenient holiday resort district, the Canadian P[illegible] ilway offers a very co[illegible] Write W. Fulton, [illegible] gent in Toronto, [illegible] r particulars and [illegible] ed booklets and

The Charges for Trust Company Service

—are very moderate. Indeed, when considered relative to the expert services rendered as Executor of your Will and the efficient administration of your estate, the Trust Company's charges are surprisingly small. Moreover, these charges are not set by us except in cases of special work or by arrangement—but they are fixed by the Courts when auditing our accounts—and are based on the amount of funds handled—the nature of the assets,—and the duties performed.

The fact that the assets now under administration by this Corporation exceed $159,000,000 is a recognition of the value of its services to Clients, as well as a tribute to the confidence they repose in its administration.

Write for Folder

The TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION
"Canada's Oldest Trust Company"—Established 1882
Toronto Montreal Ottawa Winnipeg Saskatoon Vancouver 26

Character

When buying bonds for investment two factors should be taken into consideration—

FIRST—Property values, revenue producing powers and other tangible elements of security;

SECOND—The character and experience of the investment house which sponsors the issue.

Experienced investors everywhere recognize that the second factor is just as important as the first.

The National City Company
Limited
Head Office—St. James and St. Peter Streets—Montreal
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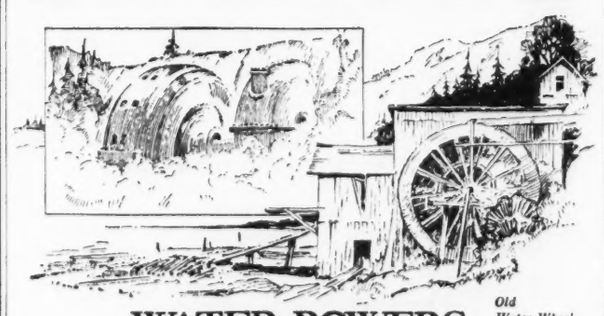

WATER POWERS

Old Water Wheel in Laurentians

When the Carillon bells ring in the Jubilee on July 1st, Canada will look back with pride on many notable achievements.

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SATURDAY NIGHT
WOMEN'S SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 25, 1927

Reminiscences of a Canadian Country Doctor's Wife

Mrs. Sullivan's Exposition of a Consultation

By Janet Coupar

THE day after the election on Local Option in our district, Mrs. Sullivan appeared on the scene to help out with the housecleaning of the Doctor's offices.

The clock was striking ten, but the lateness of the hour for starting a day's work was nothing new to her. On no occasion did she come at a proper hour, and was only too eager to prolong her work into the evening, much to the inconvenience of the housekeeper.

The one and only excuse she offered was that she had to go to Mass, which was perfectly true, right and proper. But that did not detain her, it was the protracted gossip with some of her cronies on the street corner after Mass that was responsible for the lateness of the hour. Attending Mass was a solemn duty, not for a moment to be considered lightly or neglected, but meeting a few friends and gathering in and passing on the news of the past twenty-four hours was a genuine pleasure not to be missed for any housecleaning.

After the usual greetings and comments on the weather, she removed her worn, moth-eaten Hudson seal coat and purple velvet hat with the straggling purple feather trailing over the brim, and hung them safely in the back stairway. She loved that old fur coat which one of her patrons had given her some years ago, and always as she hung it up, gave it a gentle pat and a downward stroke, like one would bestow on a much beloved old cat; but her greater love was for her hat. She constantly reminded one that it actually had adorned the head of the banker's wife when attending teas and card parties. She and her young daughter Aggie had sat up all one night retrimming it with that beautiful piece of purple "tull." She had given Mrs. Hurst fifty cents for that "tull," and had no notion of wasting one inch of it, so in it all went to the construction of that stupendous bow at the opposite side to the feather.

She had an inordinate desire to be what she called "dressed up to the nines," and to appear younger than she was, a truly forgivable feminine weakness. She was perfectly satisfied when she had on this outfit, not the least concerned by the fact that the previous owner of the coat, which went in at the waist and out at the hips, was tall and stout, whereas she was short and thin and long of arm; and her head being much smaller than that of the banker's wife, the hat came right down on her head with the brim resting caressingly on her shoulders, producing the effect from the rear of her not having any neck. Her shabby boots, with the high runover heels, and the large joints protruding from the sides, concerned her less.

Descending into the laundry for about ten minutes, she reappeared in an old print dress, her fair childlike hair twisted up into a dozen or two curl papers, and she was ready for work. She was very garrulous, and as nothing in Heaven or on earth could keep her from talking—even when at the most strenuous work of wiping down walls, her long arms sweeping over the surfaces like the vanes of a windmill—she began in her characteristic way of ordering everyone in sight about. A maid usually fled to the extreme end of the house the moment she started, for she was soon ordered to procure step-ladder, broom, dusters, or anything else she might fancy, consequently the brunt of the orders fell on me. "Now thin, you go at them pictures and books you're so particular about, and I'll go at the railin' and the walls and the woodwork and the windies. I know all about that, I do. Some people make me sick (this for the especial benefit of the maid if she happened in ear-shot), they don't know nothin' about a bit of house clainin' at all, but I do. I know all about that, now don't I Missus? My mother was clain and she raised me clain. She's not so clain now, you see she's seventy-five and has fallen into flesh since she was fifty, so can't get around so quick like. She don't like going up the step-ladder, nor whitewashin' nor nothin' like that anny more. Auch shure! She was a smart woman in her day, and raised all them thirteen childer; but they nearly all died when they were babies, all christened. Only me and me two brothers left, she kapes house for them. I go back and forth and give her a hand when I don't be busy. She's a good cook yet, isn't *annybody* can bate her frying potatoes."

A short lull in the flow of talk was due to the fact that she had retired to the kitchen to replenish her pail with fresh water. She soon returned to the scene of her labors with the startling news that the pipe leading to the septic tank was plugged again, and for *her* part she wished she was back in Ireland where a body just opened the front door and threw all the water out. Many times I wished she was. As she "went at the windies" she drifted on a new subject, evidently having exhausted the one on her family:

Did the Doctor vote yisterday? Shure it is a good job the dirty drink is goin' to be kep out of the country. Thim bootleggers are the bad rascals and the police will have to get after them or the country will be ruined. If I was the judge I would give them life sintinces, *I* would. Thank God, I nivir suffered with a drunken husband, he was a good man and drove Beaty's coal wagon for ten years steady. Then he took the cowld that settled on his chist for nearly two years, always wid a nasty cough in the mornins, mostly when he first got up. Just six years ago he took that amonia of the lungs and died in a week, God rest his soul! He had nothing to do with the drink. Ye see, his stomach wasn't very strong and he couldn't stand it, so he would just lave to them that could take it.

They're having a consiltation on Mrs. Mack to-day, so I heard when I was workin' there yisterday. She isn't so well since the operation. I don't like them operations, so I don't, nor consiltations either. I just slipped into the bedroom to see Mrs. Mack when the nurse was downstairs and cheered her up a bit with a few good jokes and I made her laugh, and along comes that nurse and gives me a settin out and tells me I give her patient a pain in her side by making her laugh. Shure a laugh does them good when they're sick. Them nurses are too perfessional for me, thank you.

Do ye know what a consiltation is, Missus? And did ye ever have one? Well, I had often heard tell of a consiltation, but I never knew what it was. I do now. When my John took that last cowld, which turned to amonia of the lungs, I larned what a consiltation was. Indade, most patients don't live very long after a consiltation I notice; my man didn't, and I was sorry after that I had one, for maybe it hastened his end, God knows. You see I was afraid of this here julerculosis the doctor was always talking about, and when John took very bad, the doctor looked very solemn like and said to him, "John, would you like to have a consiltation?" and he says "I don't know, doctor, I niver tasted wan." "But it isn't anything to eat, John, it is just calling in another doctor to see if we can do more for you." "Alright, I'll just lave it to you." And Dr. Coupar says to me, "I'll send over to the next town for Dr. Narton." Shure enough he did, and along came Dr. Narton that same evenin, and I larned something that I niver knew before. I jist made up me mind I was going to be in on that consiltation, so when the two doctors came into John's room, I staid right around. This Dr. Narton is a big feelin' old chap, with a big red face and gray hair brushed straight up in front like a guinea-pig, but he has a very poor opinion of his partner, Dr. Barr who is a very civil spoken man to my mind, and a mimber of parliament at that. After looking at John for a few minutes, Dr. Narton says to me, "Is there a room where we can talk over your husband's case, Mrs. Sullivan?" "Certainly," says I, and I showed them right into me sittin room, with the door leading into Aggie's room. In they walked and shut the door right in me face! So that's your game says I to meself, and very quickly slipped around to Aggie's room by the kitchen way and got behind that bit of ould green curtain that hangs in the doorway and there I cocked me ear to hear what was goin' on.

After lighting up their pipes and making themselves comfortable like, your doctor says to Dr. Narton: "I didn't see you at the races last week." "No," says Dr. Narton, "Old Barr was out electioneering and I had to stay home and look after the practice. Did you win anything?" "No," says Dr. Coupar, "I bet on that three-year-old of Seagrim's and she came away behind, that is my usual luck, always bet on the wrong horse. How is Barr getting on with the election?" "Oh," says Narton, "the old devil will win alright, even if he has to buy every vote in the county. Ye can't bate him. Why, he has all the wimmin canvasing for him, he's such a great timperance man, and he can drink more whiskey than any man in parliament." "Surely not," says Dr. Coupar, "I didn't think he touched it." "Ye didn't!" says Narton wid a loud laugh, "My God man, I heard him make a two hours' speech on the evils of intoxicating liquor in the House last session, and afterwards I walked down Yonge Street with him. When he came to Foy's shop, he says, 'Come in, I want to pay me whiskey bill.'" After we had a couple of drinks, he paid his bill, and will you believe me when I tell you it was over two hundred dollars! Oh, he is a great temperance man alright." "How does he get away with it?" says Dr. Coupar. "Oh, he goes to all the church swarees and palavers over the wimmen, gives the preacher five or ten dollars, so they all swear by him. Even Father Doyle gets the odd donation from him, and him a good Orangeman, so when election day comes, they tumble over one another to vote for him." "What do you think of this Local Option?" "I've no use for it at all," says Narton, "All the temperance men take a drink the same as I do if they get it for nothing. What are we doctors going to do now with all the taverns closed up? Poor old Barr coming down the street of a cowld night, rubbing his hands together, and saying over to himself 'a little drop of brandy' and smacking his lips, will be in a bad way now there is no place where he can git his little drop to keep out the cowld."

After an hour or more of this sort of talk, Narton gets up and says, "By the way, about this man, you can't do any more for him, he's going to croak. Shure he's had consumption for years and can't pull through this. I'll tell Sullivan you're doing a'l that can be done for him. How much will I charge him, ten dollars?" "Oh, yes," says Dr. Coupar, "he is good for that I guess."

I was so stiff from me long sit that I could hardly get to the door to meet the departing doctors. Dr. Narton swelled out like a pouter pigeon, shoved his hands down into his pockets, and says, "Mrs. Sullivan, we have gone over carefully into your husband's case, eye have, says I to meself), he has a severe attack of amonia of the lungs, but under Dr. Coupar's skilful treatment and your excellent nursing, he will soon be about again, although it *might* be slow. My fee? Oh a trifle, ten dollars." I towld him I would pay him when John got back on his job again, and he looked disappointed like.

John died in a couple of days, and I haven't paid Narton yit and don't intind to. No more consiltations for me tank you, I know what they are now.

Poor John is dead these six years, rest his soul, he was an honest man, God bless him, and I've niver walked as far as the carner wid a man since. I've had lots of chances too, but I'll just show the world I had a good man wanst and will take no second chances. Safety first fer me.

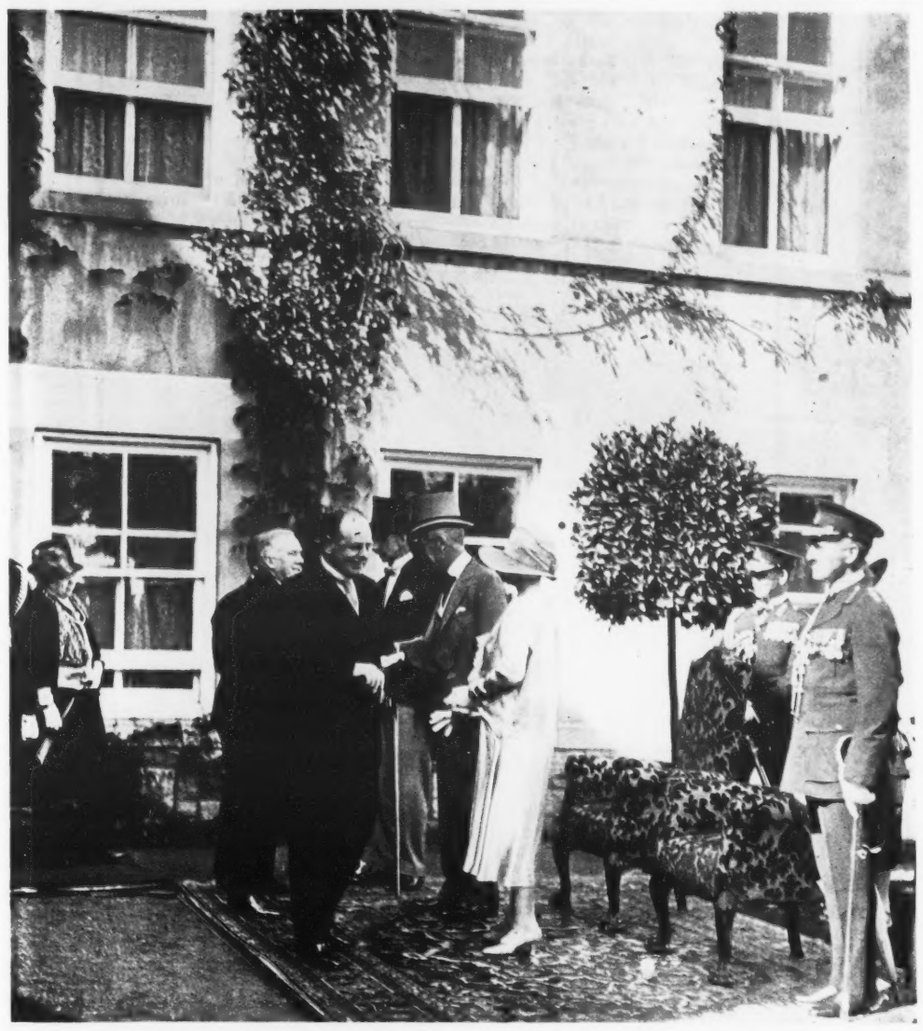
I very vividly recalled the morning of poor John's funeral. I went over to the clean little cottage, where a number of the villagers had congregated to pay their last respects to one who had so faithfully delivered their coal for so many years.

Mrs. Sullivan was loud in her lamentations—what a treasure she had lost, no one had ever the like, and the good looks of him lyin' there, to all of which we sympathetically agreed.

Amidst her wailings, she began looking frantically about for something, and, turning to her pale-faced young daughter, who was standing beside the coffin, inquired "Aggie, did ye see where I put me gum?"

When she was leaving this particular evening, I told her to take a few roses from a vase on the table, she loved flowers, and wished her a pleasant time on the morrow—holiday. She assured me she would, as she and Aggie were going up to the cemetery and always had a grand time when they went there. Pinning the roses carefully on her coat, she beamingly asked if she didn't look swell, then sideling closer to me, in a subdued voice, "Say, Missus, you'd niver think I was forty-three, would you now?"

Assuring her to the contrary, she went her way as happy as a child.



AT THEIR EXCELLENCIES' GARDEN PARTY IN HONOR OF THE KING'S BIRTHDAY

The Governor-General and Lady Willingdon receiving their guests at Rideau Hall, Ottawa. Mr. E. C. Mieville, Secretary to His Excellency, is on His Excellency's right, and immediately behind is Brig.-General C. H. MacLaren, Hon. Aide-de-Camp, and Colonel C. M. Edwards at the extreme right of the group.

—Photo by John Powis.

The Lovers

(Psyche, do you remember the wings beating,
and all the little earth that fell so far,
when you, all wingless, through the midnight fleeting,
woke among wings upon an alien star,
unknown, untrod,
and, turning to your lover, knew him for a god?

Psyche, if you remember this, remember
how long the first flight is, the woman how waking,
in that wild world unguessed, after what slumber,
with the heart crying and the wings how aching,
remember these
lonely, between the kisses, and love's long silences.

And then remember how through all sorrow after,
weeping, and the slow mitigation of the flight,
still some clear echo of the lark's high laughter
sounds, and wings beating upward through the night,
upward and out
to where the straight trumpets are calling, and the
gold stars shout.)

I chose between my soul and him—no choice
since he became my soul, and, dying, know
that, though all voices fade in love's one voice,
and all but this are silent where I go,
the path I trod,
alone, was lonely with the loneliness of God.

Humbert Wolfe.

THE MAINGUY-NICHOL WEDDING GROUP

Taken in the gardens of "Rosedene," town residence of the Hon. Walter and Mrs. Nichol, includes the bride, formerly Maraquita Frances Cynthia, daughter of the Hon. Walter Nichol, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and Mrs. Nichol, of Victoria, B.C., and the bridegroom, Lieutenant Edmund Rollo Mainguy, R.N., who is the tall man, third from the right. Left to right, at back: Capt. A. S. Parkes, Lieut. H. N. Lay, Lieut. J. W. R. Roy, Lieut. Commander Worth, R.C.N., Miss Joy Carew Gibson, the bride and bridegroom, Lieut. Gow, Miss Mary Proctor, and Lieut. George Barton; Front, Master Boysie Clark, Miss Sheila Williams, Master Jimmie Mainguy, Master Jack Nichol (nephew of the bride) Miss Anne Proctor and Miss Sheila Williams.

Spring

"Arise, my love, my fair one, come away,
For lo! the winter's gone and now the spring
Has come; the grass smells sweet to-day,
And all the birds have just begun to sing;
The trees, which were so naked and unkind,
Try hard to show their shoots too soon, for fear
They may be late. 'Tis very sweet to find
A day like this so early in the year!

"Arise, my love, come to the downs with me,
Those great blue hills still wet with morning dew,
And we shall know how sweet it is to be
Alive, when spring has made an old world new!
To-morrow may be dull, not so to-day,
Arise, my love, my fair one, come away!"

R. V. D.

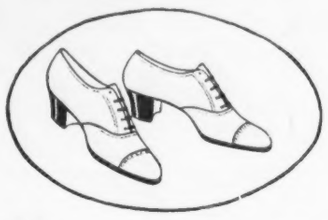
Lines From a Sequence

As I was walking in the gardens where
Spring touched the glooms with green, stole over me
A sense of wakening leaves that filled the air
With boding of Elysian days to be.

Cold was the music of the birds; and cold
The sunlight, shadowless with misty gold:
It seemed I stood with Youth on the calm verge
Of some annunciation that should bring
With flocks of silver angels, ultimate spring
Whence all that life had longed for might emerge.

Siegfried Sassoon

GOOD LOOKING SHOES THAT ARE COMFORTABLE



"ATALANTA"
Black Kid
Brown Kid
White Fabric

Have your feet lost their Spring?

DO you make excuses to avoid walking? . . . The trouble mayn't be with your *feet* but in your *shoes*. Your feet have spring—Nature saw to that. But hard, inflexible shoe-arches impede their normal action. Get into Cantilevers, flexible from toe to heel—resilient—health giving. And you'll know

COMFORT through *FLEXIBILITY* in the

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OTTAWA, Jackson Bldg., cor. Bank & Slater.
PORT ARTHUR, McNulty's Ltd.
SUDBURY, Canadian Dep't. Stores, Ltd.
Note Change of address
MONTREAL, Castle Bldg., St. Catherine & Stanley Sts.
WINNIPEG, Hudson's Bay Co.
REGINA, The Yale Shoe Ltd.
SASKATOON, Royal Shoe Store.
EDMONTON, Hudson's Bay Co.
CALGARY, Hudson's Bay Company
VANCOUVER, Hudson's Bay Co.
VICTORIA, Hudson's Bay Company.
BRANTFORD, Ludlow Bros.
SAINT JOHN, N.B., Scovil Brothers.

Ironing day again!

IN the average home Ironing Day with its accompanying toil and fatigue, comes round all too frequently. In some homes it is a day to be dreaded—but not in the home where the ironing is done the "Simplex Way."

With the Simplex Ironer in the home those days of standing, dragging and pushing a heavy hot iron are gone forever. You simply sit down, guide the clothes through the Simplex Ironer and watch it do the work.

Your dresses—men's shirts—table cloths—glide through the machine—perfectly ironed. Your linens are lustrous as when new. Embroidery designs stand out in rich relief. Frills, tucks and ruffles are a marvel of daintiness.

Try the Simplex once. You will realise you cannot afford to be without this marvellous labour saver.

If you will send us your name and address we shall be glad to arrange a demonstration. This, of course, will not obligate you in any way.

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LONDON LETTER

AFTER sunshine for many weeks we are having a little of that rain with which most people credit England for the greater part of the year. The gardens have been crying out for rain for some time past and a shower has been greeted with joy and gladness. This, I am aware, is not according to Hoyle, but it is the fact. I am very tired of the new arrivals from the United States and even from Australia (though Canada does not appear in print in this connection) who start brightly giving interviews to the newspapers beginning with the firm conviction that it always rains and that all English people are cold and unfriendly. These ideas are out of fashion, especially the latter, but it makes one feel almost awe-stricken to reflect on how hard it is to kill a belief. The coldness and stiffness of English people has become a tradition despite all the thousands who come here and see for themselves and the new ideas which must be carried back to other lands. However England remains quite unperturbed, so perhaps the mistaken views of other peoples need not cause her admirers to lose sleep.

Sunny England

* * *

CANADIANS on this side, and many of those who are lovers of Canada without belonging to the country, are much interested in the celebration for the Diamond Jubilee of the Dominion. The High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs. Larkin have put on their card of invitation to the Dominion Day reception at the Canadian building "To celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the Dominion." The party is given in the evening instead of in the afternoon as used to be the case, and there will be music and dancing.

Canada's Jubilee

* * *

CANADIANS are hoping to do well in the golf matches at Sunningdale in July. The occasion is the match of the Senior Golfing Societies of Great Britain, Canada and the United States, for which Lord Derby, President of the British Senior Golfing Society, has given a cup. He will also preside at the dinner at the Carlton Hotel after the match.

Senior Golf

Golf seems to become more and more popular, but too many visitors from Canada never have time or a chance to play while in London. Many of them do not know how many good courses there are within easy reach of London stations, quite apart from going a longer distance to some of the best known courses.

* * *

THE ceremony of Trooping the Color on Horse Guards Parade in honor of the King's Birthday, took place on one of the loveliest days of this early summer. The crowds created a record, I believe, and the sight was quite beautiful. The effect of the bright sunshine on the trees of St. James Park, on the big Government buildings, and on the brilliant uniforms of the Guards with their high busbies, on the horses of the Life Guards in the picturesque uniform and helmets with scarlet tassels, and on the men of the massed bands of the Brigade of Guards, was indescribable.

Trooping the Colors

While the troops were being formed up the bands played as only the Guards Bands can play, and the music throughout the splendid ceremony was inspiring. The magnificent marching of the troops was something to make one marvel. The King, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiments of the Household Brigade, must have felt very proud of his soldiers as he rode from the Mall to be received with a Royal Salute. The Inspection of the Troops was a fine sight, and between the actual inspection and the picture made by the Prince of Wales, Prince Henry, the Duke of Connaught and Lord Lacselles, mounted and wearing their splendid uniforms, and the group of foreign military *attaches* in their various uniforms the thousands of spectators had need of more than one pair of eyes.

When the Household Cavalry had gone off Parade the King placed himself at the head of the King's Guard and rode down the Mall again to the music of cheers which voiced the respect and affection in which the Royal Family is held. Altogether a very wonderful sight.

* * *

THE sudden death of Lord Lansdowne must have recalled to the minds of many older Canadians the days when Lord and Lady Lansdowne presided over Rideau Hall and made friends throughout the Dominion. It was a pleasing coincidence that many years later a daughter of Lord Lansdowne should have returned as the wife of the Governor General, and the Duchess of Devonshire as is well known won golden opinions for her charm and tact. It was a further coincidence that a son of Lord and Lady Lansdowne should have been the first husband of Lady Violet Eliot, whose father was also a Governor General of Canada.

Lord Lansdowne

Among the expressions of sympathy over the death of Lord Lansdowne many people are feeling sorry for Lady Anne Cavendish who has just been presented at Court and was expecting a brilliant season on her formal introduction to grown-up life. The Duchess of Devonshire has of course cancelled the ball she was giving at which Royalty was expected.

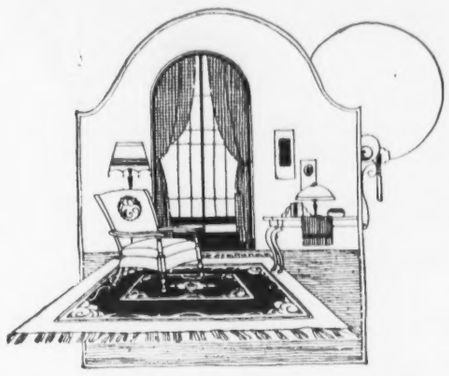
Mary Macleod Moore

RACING AT EPSOM
Princess Mary photographed on the course at Epsom.

Public economy, in the sense of substantially reducing expenditure on social services, is impossible under universal suffrage.—*Mr. Arthur A. Baumann.*

WOODLAND NOOKS AND SHELTERED BAYS INVITE YOU TO THE MUSKOKA LAKES

Muskoka time is here again. Once more jolly crowds are preparing for another wonderful summer in this enchanted holiday land. Canadian National Railways have prepared a delightful booklet telling you all about the Muskoka Lakes in picture and story. Gives the places to go, rates and everything. Ask any Canadian National Agent for the booklet. He will gladly give it to you free of charge.



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Our process of dusting and shampooing has proved most successful for every kind of rug and carpet.

Orientals receive our special care.

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Cleansed to look like new.

Blankets and Rugs moth-proofed with Larvex

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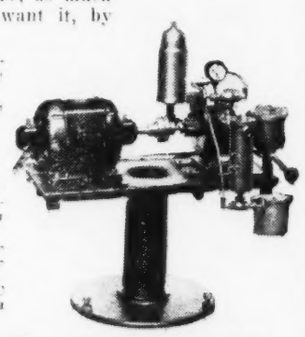
"We Know How."

—without Work, Worry or Dirt—with

Pneumatic Oil Burners
FULLY AUTOMATIC

Let us attach The Pneumatic Oil Burner to your furnace—no more cold rooms, no ashes, no dust or gas, no laborious re-lighting of the furnace or wasteful burning of fuel between seasons. Just HEAT, as much as you want, when you want it, by the turn of a button.



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Can be installed in your present furnace, whether hot-air, hot water or steam.

Burns fuel oil, or any other kind, without change or adjustment. Gives clear fire of intense heat, without smoke, carbon or odor. Thermostatic or manual control.

Fully guaranteed — many hundreds in use for years in Toronto homes.

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WHITE SWAN
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Snow-white, velvety soft and very absorbent. Each roll of White Swan is completely wrapped, assuring a perfectly sanitary tissue.

This Eddy Toilet Roll will add distinction to your bathroom. Each roll contains 8oz.—full weight.

Make sure of the White Swan label when buying. Look for the name EDDY on the package.

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The Beauty Touch of the Orient

An alluring, seductive charm of infatuating mystic depth, bewitching and enamoring all those who behold it. It is just this entrancing touch that

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM

renders to your skin and complexion. An appearance of glowing, fascinating loveliness, bringing you the joy of a new, dominating beauty. Made in White, Flesh and Rachel.

Gouraud's Oriental Cream is astringent and antiseptic, proving invaluable in cases of flabbiness, undue redness, wrinkles, blemishes and excessive oiliness.

Send 10c. for Trial Size

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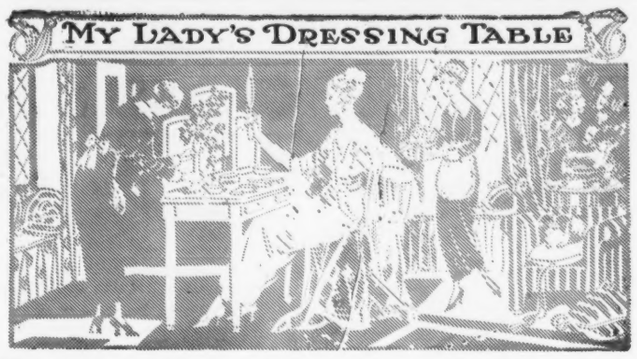
Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.

GIVES ADVICE TO MARRIED MEN THOSE WITH FAMILIES TOO

If you must take your wife with you, says the sage, take her to some place where she can have a good time without tagging behind you all the day. Bon Echo is a good suggestion because if you do get tired of one another there is always the lake and a canoe to jump into. On one side of the camp there is a "babies" beach, where the kiddies can walk out a hundred yards without wetting their tummies. On the other side, the real water babies play. There is riding and tennis and hiking, every facility for aquatic sport, good meals and bungalow or "house" accommodation. An outdoor theatre helps cater to the aesthetic.

The station is Kaladar, just a few hours from Toronto. Ask any Canadian Pacific Agent for particulars.



WE WERE standing on a balcony above the smoke and stir of the city, looking out over a prospect of foliage and lilacs, when Margaret said: "Wasn't it Kipling who called Toronto 'consumingly commercial'? I wish he could see it now."

There was nothing to suggest trade and commerce in the stretch of city beneath us, and the sapphire blue gleam of Lake Ontario beyond. The stately towers of Casa Loma were in the background, and the gardens were at their fairest in the golden light of that Saturday afternoon.

"It was a lovely luncheon," continued Margaret,—"and wasn't the hostess simply adorable?" I agreed with heartiness, and asked:

"But did you notice her gown? It isn't every day that an LL.D. wears a gown of pale pink brocade, veiled with lace and chiffon, with touches of crystal."

"She always wears lovely gowns," said Margaret, with enthusiasm. "And her shoes are always pretty—usually beaded. She's a Victorian in manner and hand-writing, but thoroughly in sympathy with modern movements."

"Speaking of Victorians," I said. "Did you notice the dainty and dignified old lady—in the octogenarian ranks—who proposed the toast to the King? No graduate of this century could have done better."

"I was interested in the woman doctor," said Margaret. "She wore a 'creation' of an orchid shade. Most women physicians are smartly gowned. The old idea of the professional woman being a frump is entirely exploded. In fact, whether it's law, medicine, or a professorship in mathematics, woman must be smartly gowned if she is to succeed. There is no room in the modern world for the woman who is dowdily dressed. As for inky fingers, they are never seen on the modern literary woman. She looks well to the ways of her household, and prides herself on her salads and her sashes."

* * *

THE New York writer who has such good advice to give mothers concerning their daughters says to the anxious maternal parent:—

Having made up your mind that good grooming is desirable, the next thing for you to do is to make sure that you yourself are well groomed. Criticizing your daughter's hair when your own is straggly is bad strategy. You can't fool "twelve" or "twenty." They have sharp young eyes, and this is the time in their lives when they're learning things. They want to be proud of you, but they're not a sentimentalist generation, and if you think just because you're their mothers you can get away with poor taste in clothes, your Victorianism is in for a jolting. Look out.

Another duty of you modern mothers, it would seem to me, is to come to some sensible conclusion as to what good-looks measures are necessary and practical for your daughters. A young girl's skin demands different treatment from your own. A young girl's hair has different tendencies, needs different arrangement. There are perplexities of exercise and posture and grace and manner which are peculiarly her own. There's the question of powder and the decorative cosmetics, about which it is folly to be didactic. It may not have been quite nice for young women to use face powder in your mother's time, but the problem now is—is it good taste in your daughter's?

A PARIS MODEL

Pink and blue foulard makes this attractive dress and coat. With it is a sunshade of pink silk and coloured stripes.

The younger generation is making new rules for itself, and I advise you to investigate the situation pretty thoroughly before you take a stand from which it may later seem practical to retreat. At least try to be intelligent on the subject, for intelligence is something that flapper daughters appreciate more than any generation of daughters ever have. Which is to me one of the most luminous signs of the age, and which puts me, in almost every current controversy, cheerfully on the side of the flappers as opposed to the critics who fear (and seem to hope) that girls are not so sweet and pretty as they used to be in the good old days.

I'm always suspicious of "good o'd days." They seem to have such a sentimental tendency to take on memory-color according to what one would like to believe was true. I incline to the opinion that it's wiser to put your faith, like the flappers, in a present that you can see (and I only hope they'll remember this when they come to deal with their daughters).

I'm fond of the girls that are growing up now. There's a healthy look about them, of good muscles, good wind, and plenty of soap and water. They don't look soft. They walk with fine freedom. And they have learned somewhere the wisdom of trying to be smart instead of just pretty.

There are naturally lots of things they do not know, but contrary to some people's opinion, I find them particularly anxious to learn. Hungry for knowledge that their strong young minds can get their teeth into. Eager for facts that they can set to drawing interest. A keen unsentimental lot, with possibilities far beyond the possibilities of any generation I've had the pleasure of knowing so far.

If I talk here to mothers instead of daughters it's not because I think the daughters would be unappreciative of my interest, but because, to be quite honest, it seems to me that the immediate problem is not one of the younger generation.

Your daughters (surprising thought) can get along without you, and will be good-looking in spite of you. It's entirely up to you whether you want to approach this subject with them or against them. But frankly I think you'll do well to safeguard yourself against being discovered by the younger generation on the wrong side of the question.

They'll get to the right of it somehow, *so why not thrush you?*

Correspondence

Adeline. Really, when you ask me my advice about the perfume you should use, I hardly know what to say. One word of advice may be safely given:—don't mix the perfume. For instance, don't use a soap perfumed with carnation and a face powder fragrant with violet. Have a uniform perfume scheme if you wish for happy results. Some prefer a decided and breezy perfume, like verbena or crab-apple blossoms. Others revel in a subtle fragrance that suggests Persian gardens or Arabian groves. I've never been in a Persian garden, and would be decidedly nervous in an Arabian grove. But if you care for that kind, I know one which would just suit you:—only it's *very* expensive.

* * *

L. D. The best treatment for the nails is to rub white vaseline on them every night. You seem to be giving the hands the proper care; but, if the condition becomes more unpleasant, ask your family physician about it. From what you say, I do not think you are having the right diet. I know it is rather tiresome to keep insisting on this; but the food we eat affects us in every way, and I am convinced that you are not eating just the right proportion of fruit and vegetables. The orange, grapefruit and apple will often do wonders for the complexion, as well as the digestion. In fact, it is the circulation of the blood which needs to be brisk and normal if the face is to be fresh in coloring and the skin generally is to be in a healthy condition. Pink-and-white is a pleasant description for the skin:—but most of us require more rose.

* * *

Rose. I hope your complexion is in keeping with your name, which belongs to the "queen of all the flowers that be." However, even such a name does not always mean satisfaction, and you are naturally troubled about the slight eruption. In the first place, your tummy and liver are disordered and need attention. Resort to a little daily yeast and milk of magnesia will probably bring improvement, and you will soon find the eruption disappearing. Then you may resort to creams and lotions to assist the clearing process. There is no reason why a healthy woman should not have a good complexion. Be sure that waste matter is being eliminated:—and then get out the face cream jar.

Valerie

Acquaintance

The morning came so brilliant,
I cried to see it glow:
It knows so many wonders
That I shall never know.

It knows such depths of color,
Such breadth of wood and plain,
Such height of azure shelter,
Such glory after rain.

Yet dearer than all knowledge
Of dawn-made mystery
Was the sweet morning's fashion
Of recognizing me!

—*Frances Avery Faunc.*

HAVE YOU THOUGHT ABOUT YOUR HOLIDAYS?

Many of us are careless about such matters. Others are so wrapped up in business or social affairs that the day of departure is almost upon them before they realize they haven't a place to go. Then it is that a hasty selection is made with the chances of disappointment more than enough.

The safest way is to plan your holidays well ahead. Decide on the kind of holiday you wish—seaside, mountain, lakeland or woodland; a camping trip in the wilds or the games and companionships of a delightful resort.

Canadian National places a wide range of holiday havens at your disposal. The Lower St. Lawrence—the Maritime Provinces, the Highlands of Ontario, the Laurentians, the Thousand Islands, the Coast of Maine—where splendid accommodation at just the price you wish to pay is always available. Golf and tennis are featured at many resorts. Fishing, bathing, boating at others. Take your choice.

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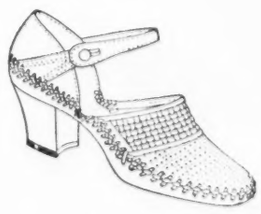

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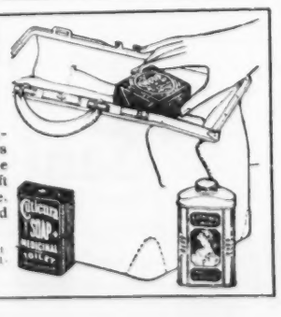

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Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

Sheer Frocks *and* Women's Hygiene

New way safer — discards like tissue

By ELLEN J. BUCKLAND
Registered Nurse

THAT filmy gowns and women's oldest hygienic problem now go safely together is a fact millions of women are learning.

Old-time sanitary "pads" with their worries and dangers are giving way to the utter protection of a new way called Kotex.

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Five times as absorbent as ordinary cotton "pads," one may now dance, motor, go about for hours with never a doubt. Also deodorizes; thus ending *all* fear of offense.

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KOTEX
No laundry—discard like tissue

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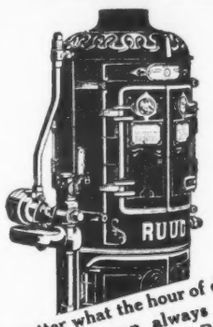

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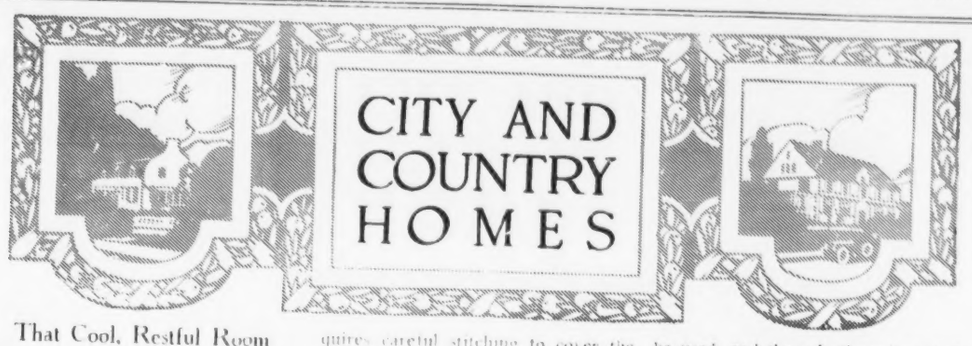
Interlake



That Cool, Restful Room

WE DON'T want to be county with July at our doors. Cosy firesides and the thick warm curtains and draperies of winter no longer invite us. We want instead, coolness and rest with an impression of airy spaciousness in our living-rooms.

This is not easy to attain in these days of pocket flats and villas where, if one chair is out of place, the canary bumps its head! But the clever housewife can manage it, all the same. The secret is to have as little furniture as possible — most people have more than they can possibly use —to arrange it well, and to re-dress it in the garments of summer. It is almost as good as having a summer home. Meanwhile if you have no room to store your heavy winter curtains and suchlike, send them to the dry-cleaners who will store them for you until the autumn.

Personally, I think no material can equal good chintz for cool and summery loose chair-covers and curtains. True, the first cost is high, but how it lasts!—especially if it is carefully put away for the winter and occasionally re-calendared. The old-fashioned large-flowered patterns are the best, carried out in soft rose or blue with green foliage on a white background. A large-figured pattern such as this, however, requires careful preliminary fitting for chair or sofa, so that the design on back and seat is properly in the centre. Nothing is so worrying to the eye as lack of balance.

You will find it advisable, too, to cut paper patterns of the difficult ends of the arms, so as to get their exact outline. When applying the patterns to the material see that the design on the two pieces to be cut balances.

It is not absolutely essential to put pipings or cordings to your seams, though they certainly give the covers a neat and professional finish. They should be stitched first to the ends of the arms before these are sewn on to the rest of the material. French seams may be used instead of cording, or the seams may be just bound with a contrasting color. This requires careful stitching to cover the raw edges evenly.

Care, of course, must be taken that coverings harmonize with walls and woodwork—or *vice versa*. If you like a rather formally arranged room—and it certainly looks more spacious than the go-as-you-please room—a striped material is most suitable for the coverings. Three-inch stripes at eight-inch intervals give to the eye just the requisite dignified relief.

In the haphazard room that is not too small you will want garden or wild flowers in abundance, to give the finishing touch. But they overcrowd the formal room. Here we must take a lesson from the Japanese. They never have more than one vase of flowers in a room, and that vase only containing, say, one spray of cherry-blossom. But the effect is beautiful, for the Japanese wife—or husband, for that matter—will spend a whole morning arranging that one sprig, twisting a twig here, plucking off a blossom there, or gently opening another. Perfect line and balance from all points of view are achieved. It is the work of an instinctive artist.

RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER R. MANN, SHAUGHNESSY HEIGHTS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

How to Build Your Home Walls Right

IN FOUNDATIONS we use stone, concrete—poured or in blocks—tile block and brick, all depending on which material can be most easily obtained, and that means which material is the least expensive and best suited to the conditions of the soil. For example, we would not use a tile or brick wall where there was an actual bed of water to be walled off, or even where the subsoil was exceedingly wet. It is easier to waterproof a poured concrete foundation wall than it is the other types, but if you live in a country where the underlying soil is fairly dry and where well-burned bricks or tile blocks are to be had at less cost than other materials, you are perfectly justified in using them in foundations.

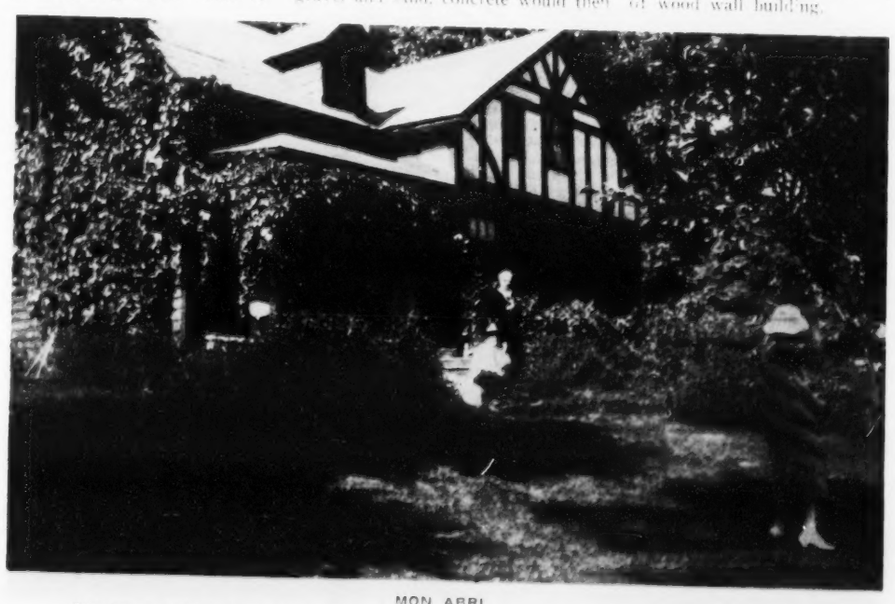
If you live where concrete is inexpensive, where there is plenty of gravel and sand, concrete would then be used, and the selection of concrete blocks or a poured concrete wall probably would be simply a matter of which one would cost the least. If you have a concrete wall, just remember that a bag of cement has a terrific power. Be generous with it. Use clean sand and gravel or broken rock, and no more water than is necessary, and use plenty of cement.

These walls in the foundation are not different in any real way from the walls that were built by the forefathers, but when we get up above grade, we often work out some stunts in wall building that are absolutely innovations of our present day. Here is where the walls of wood and combinations of brick, cement and stone with wood come into their own.

We have perfected walls of masonry to get warmth, strength, durability — let us consider walls above grade.

Wooden walls are often thought of as being only temporary, but they need not be so by any means.

Assuming that the wooden members can be kept dry, so that they will not rot, a wooden wall will stand up a shorter or longer time, depending upon how much bracing it has. If it does not have any bracing, the wall will simply compose of so many small sections of wood with boards nailed cross-wise over them, and it is only a question of time until they will get out of plumb, the plaster come off, and the boards pull away from their nailings. Ten years may make an improperly braced house look like the plaything of time. On the other hand, a house framed with only the simplest regard for engineering principles may stand the storms of 100 years. There are plenty of wooden houses in the colonial period built right that stand to-day as an example of what can be done with this material. A few thin strips of board nailed diagonally over the studs will do the trick. The extra cost can hardly be found in the labor bill. It seems too bad to fail to observe this small but most important detail of wood wall building.



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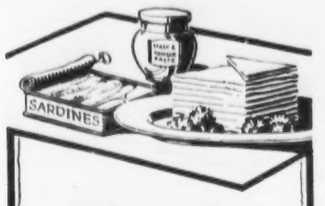

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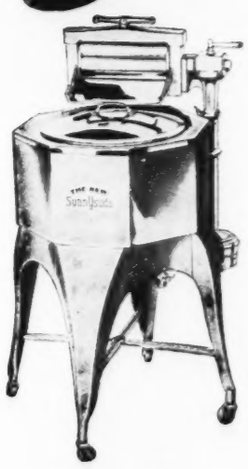

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Flowers on the Window Sill

GREAT and growing numbers of garden lovers who must live in towns contrive to possess and enjoy their gardens in the form of well-managed window-boxes, and boxes and decorative tubs filled with plants placed on porches and balconies. The brightness of our towns and of life within them gains increasingly as the result.

This is the time of year when the window-boxes should be overhauled and planted for the summer display. It is a task that should be done thoroughly—with care in preparing for the plants and insight and taste in their choice.

The box should be made stoutly, wood being the material, though the latter may be faced with tiles or cork if the owner wish. If tiles be used, guard against anything garish. A neutral grey or greyish green or a bluish green (glaucous) will be the best shades. Crude blue or yellow or any other bold color must be avoided. If cork be used for facing the box, let the pieces be chosen for their uniformity of shape and generally pleasing aspect.

The box should be about 8 ins. deep inside and should fit the length of the window-sill, while in breadth it may overlap a little, say 2 ins. at the most. The base must be pierced with holes for drainage, and along the bottom, on the outside here and there a strip of wood should be fastened, sufficient to raise the box about half an inch above the sill.

A piece of crock should be placed with the concave side downwards over each hole and the bottom covered with crocks, pebbles, or large cinders, in order to give good drainage. Over this there should be spread a thin layer of moss to help retain the soil, after which the latter may be filled in to within about one inch of the rim.

It is an advantage to mix in the lowermost soil some old, short stable manure, and the soil generally should be composed of two parts of good fibrous loam and one of leaf mould. Press it down firm. This is important, as also is firmness of planting afterwards.

There is another method of planting which has certain advantages, which is to line the box with moss and bed the plants in the moss in their pots.

The chief benefit of this method is that as the plants lose their decorative value they can easily be replaced by others. One pot, of course, will contain only one plant, and in any case it is often a wise plan to fill a window-box with but one kind of plant, using such subjects as asters, fuchsias, petunias, antirrhinums, pelargoniums, zinnias, nasturtiums, and ivy-leaved geraniums. Mixtures of plants even in a box filled with soil often are not so effective as a number of good specimens of one subject.

At the same time some tasteful and charming combinations can be made, when you take into account that besides the plants already named, others that may be used include ten-week stocks, marigolds, gazanias, annual phloxes, verbenas, mignonette, mimulus, heliotropes, begonias, schizanthus, and the ubiquitous yellow calceolarias and blue lobelias.

For climbing up the sides of the box or trailing over its front, there are the tall nasturtiums, canary creeper, creeping jenny, and ivy-leaved geraniums, and the white trailing campanula.

A delightful display of two subjects is given by heliotropes and white stocks. Purple and primrose, or white and red stocks, and mignonette would be sure to please. Marigolds, because they are all sunshine, should be used more than is the custom. The finer kinds of petunia should be employed, and ostrich plume asters, but these two certainly should be planted alone.

Plant each tenant of the box quite firmly. Keep the soil nicely moist, watering in the evening when necessary, and give the plants an occasional dose of weak liquid fertiliser after watering. Also remove withered blooms and seed pods regularly, and stir the surface soil now and then with an old dinner fork or a sharp-pointed stick.

"Simple" Empire Furniture

IN THESE days when we all love simplicity in decoration and furniture the average housewife prefers the modified types of Empire furniture which emanated from the French provinces and Italy to Parisian pieces in the original, ornate style. These later tables, chairs, sofas and beds reflect the general lines of the great style, inclining more, however, to the simpler forms and more intimate sizes familiar to us in the Directoire types into which the Provincial pieces often merge.

The ormolu ornamentation on these examples of French country furniture is less elaborate and as a result relieves the piece of the air of ostentatious display so much a part of the typical Empire style. Chairs, especially, made by countryside cabinet-makers in France in the days when Napoleon was marching his troops under the Arc de Triomphe, have a charming country simplicity, while they incorporate enough of the traditional Empire style to recall in an interesting manner those great days of France.

In Italy, in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, similar modifications of the French influence were going on, and to-day one may buy either in authentic originals or in accurate reproductions, chairs and tables and sideboards that reveal the classic motifs upon which Percier and Fontaine, Napoleon's two great designers, based their much more elaborate creations.

Characteristic of this time were the chairs with straight front legs and back and rear legs formed in a subtle and continuous curve. Motifs such as the harp are found on chair backs, and also in the pedestals of tables, combined with the bronze feet of table legs and drawer handles, and with a restrained use of the ormolu ornament.

The bed—modelled on Napoleon's famous bed—show a broad side with a graceful concave curve connecting the two curved-end pieces. Made in mahogany, as was most of the furniture of this time, and decorated with ormolu ornament in the form of a rosette or a garland, bedsteads of this type were in use during the first three decades of the nineteenth century. Beds with headboards and footboards, the posts liberally carved, were also characteristic Empire forms. In the early part of the period some four-posters are found, the heavy ornate carving of the mahogany designating them at once as of this ornate period.

In the types of pure Empire being reproduced to-day—still useful for the room of extreme formality and elegance—small circular metal tripod stands with marble tops, slender legs and delicately chased bronze ornaments are designed with such art that the prejudice aroused by the too ornate examples of the style is overcome.

But such furniture cannot be used indiscriminately. By careful placing an occasional piece may contribute a particularly rich note to a dignified drawing room or entrance hall. Furniture in the Empire style may, however, be successfully combined with furniture of other periods, where the tendency toward heaviness and ornateness in the Empire examples is offset by their air of sophisticated elegance, or where, in the simplest forms, their severe lines and heaviness take on a quaint note of antiquarian interest among more successfully designed furniture.

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Good looking, durable, low consumption, fully guaranteed, no body fear.

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Impression from a painting made on the Davey Tree Farm, Lorraine Valley, Long Island, New York, by Frank Swift Chase © The D. T. E. Co., Inc., 1926

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Starving trees? Yes, countless numbers of shade trees are actually starving to death under semi-artificial lawn conditions. The roots are covered by heavy sod and all the leaves and grass raked up and taken away. Thus nature has no means of replenishing the exhaustible food elements that are being constantly pumped out of the soil by growing trees. The inevitable consequence is steadily increasing starvation and steadily decreasing vitality.

Out in the native woods, nature takes care of the food problem for trees by means of the decaying leaves and grass and other vegetation—even the great trunks of trees fall down and decay and return to earth the same elements that came from the earth. Most trees under natural conditions show excellent vitality—most trees under lawn conditions show varying evidence of starvation.

Do any of your trees look sick? Are they dying back at the top? Are there numerous small dead branches? Are the leaves yellowish and sickly looking in the [illegible] and a tree is far gone and [illegible] much [illegible] [illegible] that had.

If a tree is starving, [illegible] [illegible] annual twig growth. Large [illegible] [illegible] that the year before is less than half the [illegible] and so on. A tree suffer [illegible] it does. When it ceases to grow [illegible] and has no vitality.

Many starving trees have been brought back to vigorous health and [illegible] growth by Davey methods of feeding and care. Tree Food is surprisingly right, so are the methods of feeding. These methods are the outgrowth of John Davey's half-century of experience, research and the highly successful record of the Davey organization for more than 25 years.

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Talks on Corsetry

By Helen
Of Helen's House of Corsetry,
300 Danforth Ave.

ARTICLE 4.

THAT TIRED FEELING

is rarely due to disorganized system or hidden disease, but rather to carelessness or ignorance, to supper parties and late hours, or to habitual errors of diet. Overwork is rarely the cause, but take the housewife, for instance, she just wears "an old pair of corsets round the house to do her work in," the consequence is, of course, "That tired feeling," due to lack of proper support. Often, too, she eats irregularly, little or no breakfast, but between meals she gets hungry, has a snack, then the appetite for dinner is lacking, and the resulting troubles of poor digestion, sleeplessness, jagged nerves, etc., can only be blamed to carelessness, not overwork.

The office girl or operator slouches at her desk or machine; the sales girl stands first on one leg, then the other; they know that the lungs cannot breathe properly if the chest is not expanded, or that faulty posture induces great weariness, yet the majority of them are careless, and think they are overworked. The habit of rolling the stockings or wearing round garters is also very injurious, causing poor circulation, varicose veins, etc., and certainly gives "That tired feeling" which is the chronic complaint of many girls and women to-day.

Next week—Reasons Why You Should Shop at Helen's.

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Picture Hanging Simplified
For small pictures and little things, use
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads, Steel Points
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Hang heavy pictures and mirrors on
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Announcements

BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
$1.00 PER INSERTION
All Notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Heslop, of Welland, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances Caroline, to Mr. Andrew Rutherford Turnbull, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Turnbull, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., the marriage to take place on July 6th, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Welland.

The engagement is announced of Christine Kerr, youngest daughter of Mrs. Christina Davis and the late Mr. Nathaniel Davis, Brantford, to Dr. Frederick Charles Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Alfred Thomas and the late Mrs. Thomas, of Truro, Cornwall, England the marriage to take place quietly at the end of June.

The engagement is announced of Kathleen Louise McDowell, daughter of Mr. George E. Kennedy and the late Mrs. George E. Kennedy, to Mr. Philip Henry Bartlett, son of the late F. H. Bartlett, of London, Ontario. The marriage to take place quietly in Calgary, early in August.

MARRIAGES

ALLEN—HUNT. At Bridge Street Church, Belleville, on June 18th, 1927, by the Rev. Dr. F. E. Mabott, Helen Beatty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. Perry Hunt, to Richard Henry Allen, son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Allen, of South Hills, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES—GRANT. At St. Mark's Church, Port Hope, on June 15th, by the Rev. Canon Rigby, assisted by Rev. F. G. Orchard, Josephine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mrs. Grant and the late Albert Grant, to Hugh Gerard James, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence James, Womersley, Yorkshire, England.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Hon. W. D. Ross, entertained at dinner at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto, on Friday evening of last week. The guests included, Colonel Agar Adamson, Mr. J. W. Baillie, Mr. J. P. Bickell, Mr. C. A. Bogert, Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Lieut.-Col. Beverley Browne, Mr. J. H. Black, Lieut.-Colonel Walker Bell, Mr. W. E. Barker, Mr. R. R. Bongard, Mr. J. R. Clancy, Mr. George M. Clark, Major J. J. Cawthra, Mr. A. E. Dyment, Captain M. Drury, the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Captain W. S. Fenton, Mr. Stephen Haas, Mr. J. W. Hobbs, Mr. W. R. Houston, Mr. Strachan Johnston, Mr. S. H. Logan, Sir William Mulock, Mr. T. George Mackenzie, Mr. W. Parkyn Murray, Mr. J. A. McLeod, Mr. N. L. McLeod, Hon. F. B. McCurdy, Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, of Oshawa, Mr. Frank Mackelcan, Mr. F. P. O'Connor, Mr. H. F. Patterson, Mr. John A. Pearson, Mr. Gordon Perry, Dr. R. W. Powell, Col. J. L. R. Parsons, Lieut.-Colonel E. J. Renaud, Mr. Frank Rolph, Mr. George H. Ross, Colonel W. Rhoades, Mr. Alfred Rogers, Major H. Stethem, Mr. Harry Sifton, Mr. Richard Southam, Mr. Home Smith, Major R. S. Timmis, Mr. George Wilson, Major-General Victor Williams, Mr. L. M. Wood.

* * *

Annandale, the spacious country residence of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, of Toronto, in St. Lawrence Park, was en fête on Saturday afternoon of last week, on the occasion of a delightful Garden Party, given in honor of the Premier of Ontario, the Hon. Howard Ferguson, and Mrs. Ferguson. It was a cool, grey day with fitful sunshine, but the many flowering shrubs in blossom, notably the white spiraea, whose graceful branches were loaded with bloom, the tulips, pansies, and vari-colored irises, the plants edging the pool with its fountain, in deep rich blossom, made the grounds in their superb setting of green woods a very lovely sight. A hospitably large white marquee was arranged at one side under the trees, and here inviting refreshments were served, and a large birthday cake in honor of the birthday of Ontario's Premier, adorned the table. Seats were everywhere comfortably arranged for those who wished to sit and enjoy the beauty all about, while strollers wandered along the walks above the green valley where no hint of city dust or din was seen or heard, and others enjoyed the rock garden and view from the Pergola. A charming sight, during the afternoon, was the golden-haired little son of Dr. and Mrs. Bruce, Master Maxwell Bruce, who, in company of a little girl friend, walked about the grounds and offered his hand in lovely childish courtesy to those of the guests who knew him, and tarried to speak with him. There was a very large attendance of guests, whom Dr. and Mrs. Bruce, with the Hon. Howard Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson received in the attractive drawing-room, after which they passed out into the garden. Mrs. Bruce looked extremely well in a gown of tawny georgette with insets and edgings of exquisite ecru lace, a bright flower on the shoulder, and a very becoming large hat of brown transparent mohair. Mrs. Ferguson was, as usual, very engaging in a gown of maize georgette with pretty maize hat and shoes to match the gown. She carried Mrs. Bruce's gift, a bouquet of beautiful yellow roses.

The guests included Sir William Mulock, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, the latter in a rose brocade satin coat with hat to match; Mrs. W. Herbert Cawthra, recently returned to Toronto from abroad, and much welcomed by many friends; Hon. Wallace Nesbitt and Mrs. Nesbitt, the latter in a handsome gown of flowered chiffon over satin, and becoming hat; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cawthra, the latter very smart in grey georgette and black hat; Miss Isobel Cawthra, lovely in a frock of blonde silk lace, combined with pale pink and rose chiffon, and a picture hat of mohair to match, with pink rose at the side; Mr. Justice Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson Burke in dark blue suit with small hat to match; Sir Thomas and Lady White; Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor, Sir Allen and Lady Aylsworth, the Misses Mortimer Clark, Colonel Agar Adamson, Mrs. Adamson, Major and Mrs. J. J. Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Case, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Hon. William Finlayson, Mrs. Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. George Fleury, Miss Elinor Fleury, Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Kirkpatrick, Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick, Major and Mrs. Carr-Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard McMurrich, Colonel and Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie, Mrs. George Dickson, Mr. Justice Riddell, Mrs. Riddell, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Frederick B. Robins, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Colonel and Mrs. Leonard, St. Catharines, Mr. and Mrs. Britton Osler, Colonel and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. B. Walsh, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Mrs. Meighen, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Magrath, the Misses Magrath, Mrs. W. R. P. Parker, Miss Margaret Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Southam, Colonel and Mrs. D. M. Robertson, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Fitzgerald, Mrs. D. L. McCarthy, Colonel and Mrs. A. Grasett, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Booth, Lady Baillie, Miss Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. Hume Blake, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Boyd, Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, Judge Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Hector Charlesworth, Miss Ethel Shepherd, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Temple, Lieut.-Colonel Blackstock, Mrs. Blackstock, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Bredin, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Adam, Col. and Mrs. Gibson, M. and Madame Rochereau de la Sablière, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Birks, Mrs. Gywn Francis, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Dr. and Mrs. Primrose, Mr. Frank Arnoldi, Miss Joan Arnoldi, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacLeod, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Band, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Gooderham, Colonel H. Lennox, Mrs. Lennox, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. C. Jennings, Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, Mr. Fred Mackelcan, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gibbons, Mr. Justice Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, Miss Alice Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. N. Bastedo, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dyment, Dr. and Mrs. G. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa, Sir Donald and Lady Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCarthy, General Fotheringham, Mrs. John Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Bruce, Mrs. G. W. McLaughlin, Oshawa, Miss Mildred Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Dunstan, Dr. and Mrs. Adam Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hustis, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Hendry, Mrs. Coard Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Leighton Elliott, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. S. McCullough, Miss Dorothy McCullough, Dr. and Mrs. Donald MacGillivray, Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Caven, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Seitz, Colonel and Mrs. Ian Sinclair, Sir Frederick and Lady Stupart, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth MacLaren, Colonel John Michie, Miss Michie and Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. W. R. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. H. Forbes, the Misses Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Ingles, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Austin, Miss Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Brown, Mis Hilda Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Greey, Dr. and Mrs. Marlow, Dr. and Mrs. Wales, Colonel and Mrs. F. H. Deacon, Colonel and Mrs. Grafton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waldie, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown, Brig.-General G. S. Cartwright, Mrs. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Bongard, Mrs. J. J. Arthurs, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Vankoughnet, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin, Major and Mrs. Lewis, Colonel and Mrs. Lambe.

* * *

Miss Constance Wilson, of Toronto was in Kingston for the Annual June Ball at the Royal Military College, and was the guest over the week-end of Mrs. Le Roy Grant.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Meighen, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Friday of last week for Mrs. W. Hutchinson, of Ottawa. Mrs. Meighen was in a becoming gown of peacock blue crepe. The table was very attractively done with pink roses. Mrs. Meighen's guests included, Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Mrs. Frankish, Mrs. Grant Brown, Mrs. Lester Owens, Mrs. Harris McPhedran, Miss Bessie Trotter.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Fitzgerald were the host and hostess on Friday afternoon of last week at the Connaught Laboratories, Kingsville, of which Dr. Fitzgerald is Director. The guests of honor were the visiting members of the Canadian Medical Association and their wives. The guests were received under the tall graceful elm trees in the beautiful grounds. The thousand guests were taken out by the T.C.C. buses. In two big marquees the tea tables were done with iris and tulips. Mrs. F. G. Banting, Dr. Defries and Dr. and Mrs. Donald Fraser assisted in looking after the comfort of the many guests.

* * *

Miss Helen Gurney, of Toronto, went to Kingston for the R.M.C. Annual June Ball, which was held on Monday night of this week.

* * *

Hon. Joseph Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, of the Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park, Toronto, recently left for New Brunswick.

MRS. WILSON S. MORDEN, OF TORONTO
Who with her daughter, Miss Kitty Morden, was presented at Their Majesties' Court on June 21 of this year.
Photo from Miniature by Joshua Smith.

MRS. ROBERT GOUINLOCK
Formerly Miss Margaret Walsh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. B. Walsh, of Toronto, whose wedding at St. James Cathedral on June 4, was a smart event.
—Photo by J. Kennedy.

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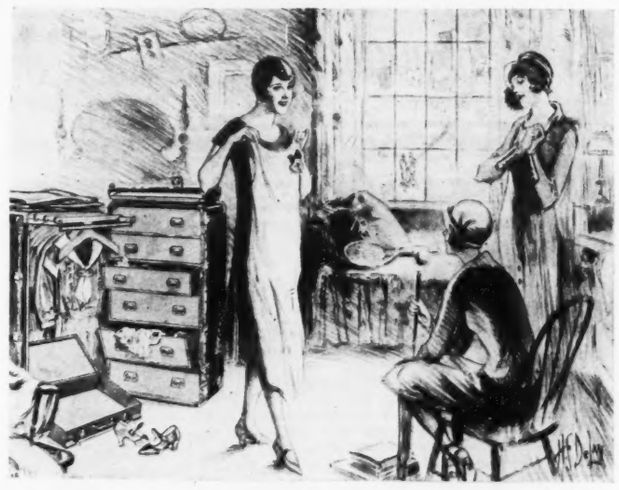

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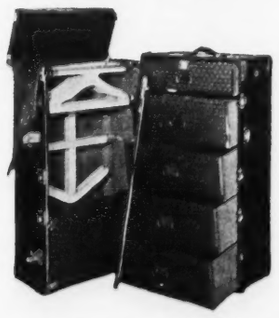

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The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross entertained at a very delightful Garden Party in honor of the visiting members of the Canadian Medical Association and their wives, at Government House, Toronto, on Wednesday afternoon of last week. The grounds were beautiful with the white spiraea in floral bloom and many flowers. Chairs arranged on the lawns, and a marquee where tea and ices were served. The Lieutenant-Governor, with Colonel Fraser in attendance, and Mrs. Ross in a smart lace gown with blue girdle and hat to match, ermine wrap, and carrying roses, received the guests on the upper terrace. There were about two thousand guests, whom Mrs. F. N. G. Starr assisted her sister in receiving. Also assisting were Mrs. Donald Ross, Miss Sheila Fraser, Miss Alida Starr, Mrs. J. W. Sutherland, Miss Mary Rowell, Mrs. John McKee, Mrs. Eric Haldenby, Miss Mary McKee, Miss Patty Richardson. The guests included, Sir Thomas and Lady White, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Colonel and Mrs. Agar Adamson, Sir William Mulock, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Cameron, Sir Clifford Sifton, Madame Rochereau de la Sablière, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cawthra, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Mr. Justice Lennox, Mrs. Lennox, Mr. Justice Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson Burke, Miss Mortimer Clark, Judge Orde, Mrs. Orde, Mrs. George Dickson, Dr. Samuel Johnston, Dr. and Mrs. Roscoe Graham, Dr. Charles Martin, Montreal, Dr. and Mrs. Murray MacFarlane, General and Mrs. Cawthra-Elliott, Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, Mrs. W. R. Marshall, Mr. Justice Masten, the Misses Masten, Dr. and Mrs. Harris McPhedran, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Primrose, Dr. Rosisseau, Laval, Que., Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Campbell, of Ottawa, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Sir John and Lady Aird, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. S. McCullough, Miss Dorothy McCullough, Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Routley, Dr. and Mrs. Banting, Dr. and Mrs. MacFayden, of Edmonton, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacLeod, Dr. and Mrs. Harold Parsons, General Gunn, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Duncan, of Sault Ste. Marie, Dr. and Mrs. Paul L. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. McKillop, St. Thomas, Miss Agnes Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Huestis, Dr. and Mrs. I. C. Thebilcock, Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacMurchy, Miss Jean Graham, Dr. and Mrs. G. M. Ferris, Cobourg, Dr. and Mrs. I. D. Cotnam, Pembroke, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin, Lady Mann, Miss Marie Macdonell, Dr. and Mrs. D. A. Carmichael, Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. Carr-Harris, Dr. and Mrs. Nelson Tait, Dr. and Mrs. Roscoe Graham, Dr. S. H. Murphy, Renfrew, Dr. and Mrs. William Hutchinson, of Ottawa, Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Mellow, Uxbridge, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Clark, Dr. Chandler, of Montreal, Dr. and Mrs. H. Clarke, of Brighton, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Fenwick, Dr. and Mrs. Malcolm Cameron, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Bird, of Gananoque, Colonel Gardner, Kingston, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Lady Bourinot, Mrs. W. E. Barker, Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Rankin, Woodstock, N.B., Dr. and Mrs. G. D. Porter, Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Leask, Moose Jaw, Sask., Dr. and Mrs. C. K. P. Henry, of Montreal, Dr. and Mrs. Marlow, Dr. Blackader, Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. P. MacGregor, Sir Frederick and Lady Stupart, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Temple, Dr. Howard Spohn, Vancouver, Dr. and Mrs. J. McEacheren, Calgary, Dr. A. L. Fleming, England, Dr. H. B. Kent, Truro, N.S., Dr. and Mrs. Gilchrist, Orillia, Dr. and Mrs. Walker, Saskatoon, Dr. and Mrs. Fenton Argue, of Ottawa, Dr. and Mrs. M. R. McCharles, Winnipeg, Dr. Well, New Zealand, Dr. Ridout, Victoria, Dr. John Gunn, Winnipeg, Hon. Thomas Crawford, Mrs. Crawford, Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, Dr. and Mrs. Moreley Currie, Picton, Dr. C. C. Stewart, Montreal, Dr. and Mrs. D. B. Freeze, Vancouver, Dr. G. J. Dewar, Charlottetown, Dr. J. P. Adams, St. John, Dr. and Mrs. Nealy, Peterborough.

* * *

Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, of Toronto, entertained at a most enjoyable garden party at Donalda Farm, on Thursday afternoon of last week, in honor of the Canadian Medical Association, which held its annual meeting in Toronto this year. The spacious grounds with their fine flowering shrubs were beautiful, and the house itself was most attractively decorated with flowers and greenery. The band of the 48th Highlanders supplied delightful music, and the comfortably large marquee was most hospitably and pleasantly arranged for tea and other delicious refreshments. Mrs. Dunlap was smartly gowned in a black French creation with black coat with ermine, a becomingly smart hat in black and white, and wore pearls for ornament. Mrs. Dunlap's hospitality was much enjoyed by the hundreds of guests. These, in addition to the visiting Doctors and their wives, included Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, Sir William Mulock, Sir Thomas and Lady White, Mrs. H. J. Fisk, Lady Mann, Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Madame Rochereau de la Sablière, Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Macdonald, Major-General Victor Williams, Mrs. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Mrs. Monk, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Principal Maurice Hutton, Dr. and Mrs. Harris McPhedran, Mr. and Mrs. Leighton McCarthy, Hon. Howard Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Mrs. George Dickson, Mrs. Ferguson Burke, Mr. Justice Ferguson, Dean and Mrs. Playfair McMurrich, Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, Mrs. W. R. Marshall, Miss Dunlop, Dr. and Mrs. King Smith, Sir John and Lady Aird, Sir William and Lady Hearst, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Magrath, Sir Charles Sherrington, Oxford, England, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Primrose, Dr. Stowe Gullen, Lady Baillie, Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. S. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McEacheren, Miss McMurrich, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Austin, Miss Margaret Austin, Dr. Ridout, Victoria, Hon. Newton Rowell and Mrs. Rowell, Mr. Justice Riddell, Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, Col. and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gilbert and their guest, Mrs. Timmerman of Montreal, Colonel and Mrs. George Nasmith, Mr. Bickerstaff, Warden of Hart House, Toronto, Mrs. A. J. Arthurs, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Laidlaw, Mrs. Alexander Macpherson, Mrs. H. A. Richardson, Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Osler, Colonel and Mrs. D. M. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gibbons, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Cody, Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. L. Starr, Professor Currelly, Mrs. Currelly, Mr. and Mrs. John Garvin, Mr. Edward Grieg, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Austin, Professor and Mrs. Pelham Edgar.

* * *

Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt are receiving on Saturday afternoon of this week from four till seven o'clock at Lake Marie Farm, King.

* * *

Mrs. Horace E. Eaton, of Toronto, has rented her house in Lyndhurst Avenue, to Colonel R. A. McFarlane, and is now visiting her brother, Mr. Justice Rogers, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

* * *

Mrs. R. Y. Eaton and Miss Margaret Eaton are again in Toronto from California, where they have been spending several months.

* * *

Mrs. A. W. Austin, of Toronto, entertained at a most enjoyable luncheon on Thursday of last week at the Lambton Golf and Country Club, for fifty-eight guests. The table was most tastefully decorated with bridal wreath and iris. Mrs. Austin was becomingly gowned in printed chiffon in black and white with lace, and wore a smart leghorn hat. Her guests were Mrs. Howard Ferguson, Lady Mann, Lady Flavelle, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mrs. Ferguson Burke, Mrs. Torrington, Mrs. George Nasmith, Mrs. Stephen Jarvis, Mrs. H. Jarvis, Mrs. Lennox, Mrs. de Leigh Wilson, Mrs. John Garvin, Mrs. Frederick Mercer, Miss W. Hick-Lyne, Mrs. Geirgin, of Buffalo, Miss Peake, Mrs. A. Huestis, Mrs. Green, Mrs. J. Baird Laidlaw, Miss Adele Austin, Miss Laura Brodigan, Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Madame Rochereau de la Sablière, Mrs. MacGillivray, Mrs. Ernest MacMillan, Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Mrs. Baynes Reed, Mrs. Geoffrey Boyd, Mrs. R. R. Bongard, Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, Mrs. Zimmerman, Mrs. Atkinson.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Edith Llewellyn Chambers, daughter of Mrs. Edward W. Chambers of Toronto, to Lieutenant-Colonel Rolsa Eric Smythe, D.S.O., M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Smythe, of Merritton, took place at the Church of the Redeemer, at 2.30 on Saturday afternoon, June 11th, the rector, the Rev. R. A. Armstrong, officiating. The church was artistically decorated with Spring flowers, bridal wreath, gladioli and palms. Mr. Otto James, the organist, played the wedding music. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. E. Vaughan Chambers, looked smart in a rose beige ensemble with pin tuck trimming and collar of dark umbria fur, a small hat of Italian straw with touches of felt completing the costume. She wore a corsage bouquet of orchids, Butterfly roses and lily-of-the-valley. Colonel and Mrs. Smythe left immediately after the ceremony on a motor trip through the Adirondacks, and on their return will reside in Detroit, Michigan.

* * *

Mrs. M. L. Davies and her daughter, Constance, leave in the *S.S. Montcalm*, from Montreal, on July 1st for Liverpool, where Miss Davies will reside after her marriage to Rudolph, son of Sir Max Muspratt, Bt. The wedding is to take place in Liverpool, in the middle of September, and Mr. M. L. Davies, the father of the bride-elect, will sail the latter part of August to be present at his daughter's marriage.

* * *

Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson are again in Hamilton after six months spent abroad.

* * *

Dr. Goldwin Howland and Miss Margot Howland, who went to the Coast by the Kettle Valley Route, spent several days at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, recently, and are returning by Lake Louise and Banff, arriving in Toronto toward the end of the month.

* * *

Sir Reginald and Lady Butler, of Surrey, England, and their daughter, Mrs. Weyland-Smith, of Exeter, England, have been visiting in Victoria and Vancouver, and before returning to England will visit in the Rockies, in Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Quebec.

* * *

Colonel John Moche and his sister, Mrs. Cowan, of St. George Street, Toronto, sailed this week for Scotland.

* * *

Wakefield, the delightful summer residence in Oakville of Lieut.-Colonel Allan Ross, the Honorary Lt.-Colonel of the First Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps, and Mrs. Ross, is being thrown open Saturday afternoon of this week, June 25th, when Lieut.-Colonel James Mess, the Officer Commanding, and officers of the battalion will entertain their friends at a Garden Party.

* * *

Miss Kathleen McMurrich, of Toronto, has been visiting in Gananoque, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald McMurrich.

* * *

Mrs. MacPhail, of Vancouver, B.C., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, at Donalda Farm.

Second Floor

Sports Hats

the Smart Resorts are Wearing

MURRAY BAY—St. Andrew's—Muskoka — or home! Wherever your Summer days are spent—however the mercury may soar — in one of these lovely Sports Hats you have the comfort of knowing your costume is smartly, becomingly complete.

Some small of brim, some medium of brim in supple new georgette, simply stitched, they feature all the delectable pastel colors—white, seashell pink, mermaid green, popcorn, orchid, crystal gray and porcelain blue.

Care in tailoring and a superlative quality of georgette give each Hat a look of costly simplicity, which makes the modest price range of $8.50 to $15 a happy surprise.

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French Kid White Shoes

in a Score of Styles

WE were fortunate in securing a supply of WHITE FRENCH KID of just the right quality—a scarce commodity these days—for our white summer shoes.

A score of beautiful and exclusive designs of pumps and slippers are now here for your selection, and we suggest that you make your purchases early, while the range of sizes is complete.

OWENS-ELMES, Limited
89 Yonge Street

White Silk Hosiery of exquisite quality may be obtained at our Hosiery Department.

LAND CRUISES

Have you ever wondered at the scanty experiences of some travellers? "Banff"? they say, "Oh yes that is out west". Lake Louise, the Windermere drive, over the Great Divide. Have you had the pleasure? Has the joy of your trip been marred getting meals, shelter and reservations so that you saw hastily, or not at all, the very beauties you went so far to view.

Canadian Pacific Land Cruise members are not encumbered with the cares and worries of the individual traveller. Free from all petty details, you can cruise along the Wonder Belt of the World, over the Great Prairies, through the Canadian Pacific Rockies, across the Great Lakes, the awe inspiring motor drives, seeing everything worth while, bringing back a rich store of vivid impressions, unspoiled by the memory of annoyances and discomforts. You never get into difficulties. Sinclair Laird, the director, has made the way smooth beforehand. Ask W. Fulton, Canadian Pacific Bldg., Toronto, for Cruise Literature.

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Your Favorite Soda the Way You Like It!

After the shopping tour or as a mid-meal appetizer there is nothing more refreshing than your favorite soda, prepared the way you like it—the Diana Sweets way.

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BAKE YOUR OWN BREAD WITH

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

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ASK for Horlick's The ORIGINAL Malted Milk

Safe Milk and Diet

For Infants, Invalids, The Aged

Food-Drink for All

Rich milk, combined with extract of choice grains, reduced to powder. Very nourishing, yet so easily digested that it is used, with benefit, by ALL AGES, ailing or well. An upbuilding diet for infants, invalids, nursing mothers. Convenient, Light Nourishment, when faint or hungry. Taken hot, upon retiring, it induces sound, refreshing sleep. Instantly prepared at home—no cooking.

Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and the Viscountess Willingdon were present Wednesday afternoon of last week at the closing of Ashbury College, and were received on their arrival by the headmaster and Mrs. Woollcombe, Colonel James W. Woods, the president, and Mrs. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Fauquier and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Southam. After watching the sports for a time the party took their places on the platform which had been erected on the lawn and the prizes won by the pupils were presented. His Excellency the Governor-General gave an address, which was followed by an excellent report read by the headmaster, after which the prizes were presented by Lord Willingdon, Lady Willingdon, Mrs. W. H. Rowley, Mrs. James W. Woods, Mrs. H. S. Southam and Mrs. Gilbert Fauquier. Tea was served in the dining hall in the College, and also in one of the school rooms, and a large number of parents and friends were present. Those present included, Mrs. J. C. Roper, Lady Perley, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Howell, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Wodehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ewart, Mrs. A. C. Gait, Miss Joy Stillman of New York, Miss Belle Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Burpee, Miss Wicksteed, Miss Winifred Wicksteed, Miss Clarice Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Southam, the Rev. Canon and Mrs. J. F. Gorman, Mrs. Charles Winter, Miss Dorothy Winter, Mrs. Arthur Hamilton, Mrs. H. W. Leatham, Mr. Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. MacLaren, Mrs. George MacDonald, Miss Low, Mrs. Seymore Rathbone, Mrs. T. J. Stiles, Mr. J. Jones Bell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brodie, Mrs. Edward Fauquier.

* * *

Lady Kirkpatrick, of Quebec, and Mrs. A. K. Kirkpatrick sailed on Wednesday of last week in the *S.S. Montnairn* for England.

Mr. J. K. L. Ross and Mr. and Mrs. J. K. M. Ross, of Montreal, sailed on Friday of last week in the *S.S. Montclare* for Europe. They will be away until August. Mrs. J. K. L. Ross is at Lake Simcoe, Ontario, where she will spend the summer, and has with her her daughter, Mrs. Duncan Hodgson, and Mr. Hodgson.

* * *

Mrs. Andrew I. Drummond, of Kingston, is visiting her sisters, the Misses Wonham, in Richelieu, Quebec. Later on she will go to the Adirondacs to spend the remainder of the summer with her daughter, Miss Ethel Drummond.

* * *

Sir Frank and Lady Barnard were recently guests of the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon at Government House, Ottawa.

* * *

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. C. W. MacLean, of Mull Hall, Pointe Claire, who have been staying at the Ritz-Carlton for a short time, recently left for St. Patrick to join their children and occupy their summer home. Mr. and Mrs. Ginsberg, of New York, are occupying "Mull Hall" again this summer.

* * *

Mrs. C. M. Acer, of Montreal, leaves on June 28 for Kennebunkport, Maine, to spend the summer at Breakewater Court.

* * *

Mrs. Alexander Hutchison and her children, of Montrose Avenue, Montreal, sailed in the *S.S. Montclare* on Friday of last week to spend three months in Europe.

* * *

Mrs. Campbell MacDougall and Miss Beatrice MacDougall, of Montreal, have left for their summer residence at Cacouna.

* * *

Major and Mrs. Hendrie Hay, of Montreal, were in Kingston for the June ball of the Royal Military College, which took place on Monday night of this week. While in Kingston they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Davidson, who had a house party for the ball.

* * *

Miss Helena Fraser, of Toronto, has been visiting in Ottawa, guest of Mrs. H. F. MacLachlin.

* * *

Miss Phoebe Grierson, of Ottawa, entertained recently at a handkerchief shower in honor of Miss Theodora Machado, whose marriage will take place this week. The dainty tea table was presided over by Mrs. J. A. Machado and Mrs. W. P. Scott, of Toronto, and the assistants were Miss Norah McCoun, Miss Frances Cousens and Miss Grizel Holbrook.

* * *

Mr. W. Botterill, Hon. Secretary of the Willingdon Sports Club of Bombay, India, is a visitor at Government House, Ottawa, guest of the Governor-General.

* * *

Mrs. J. M. Wilson is again in Montreal after several months spent abroad. Mrs. Wilson was a passenger in the *S.S. Aquitania.*

* * *

Mrs. Ross Sims, of Montreal, and her family, leave on the twenty-eighth for Metis to spend the summer.

* * *

General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., is again in Quebec from Halifax, N.S.

* * *

Sir Percy Bates, Bart., arrived in Canada at the end of last week in the Cunard liner *Aurania*. He left the steamer at Father Point and proceeded to Grand Metis, where he is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilson Reford for a few weeks' salmon fishing.

* * *

Miss Amy Magrath, of Toronto, has been visiting in Ottawa, guest of Sir Henry and Lady Drayton.

* * *

Lady Gouin entertained at the tea hour on Wednesday of last week in honor of Miss Hortense Cartier, of Paris, France, who recently arrived in Montreal, and a luncheon was given on Thursday at the Ritz-Carlton by Mrs. N. K. Laflamme in honor of Miss Cartier.

* * *

Mr. S. B. Woods, K.C., of Edmonton, recently spent a few days at the Ritz-Carlton, having come to Montreal to see his daughter, Mrs. R. T. Butler, formerly Miss Marjorie Woods, and Lieut. Butler, R.N., off to England. Mr. Woods entertained at a small dinner on Tuesday night of last week, at the Ritz-Carlton, in their honor.

* * *

Mr. H. W. Beauclerk, of Montreal, and the Hon. Mrs. Beauclerk and family are leaving on June 27th for York Harbor, Me., where they will spend the summer.

* * *

Miss Martha Allan, of Montreal, is in London, England, guest of Lady Housten Boswell, and later of Lady Beaverbrook for some time. Miss Allan will visit Paris before returning to Canada at the end of July to join her parents, Sir Montagu and Lady Allan, at Cacouna for the remainder of the summer.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taschereau are again in Quebec, after a visit of a few days in Montreal, where they were guests at the Ritz-Carlton.

* * *

Hon. Judge Albert Sevigny and Mrs. Sevigny returned to Quebec last week-end. They were passengers in the *S.S. Empress of Scotland*, which recently arrived at Quebec.

* * *

Mrs. H. P. Timmerman, of Montreal, has been visiting in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Philip Gilbert.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Louise de Sola, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Lambert, of Montreal, was among those presented at Court on June 24.

Mrs. J. A. Gouin, of Three Rivers, Que., is a visitor in Quebec, guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Ahern.

* * *

Colonel Leslie Chance is again in Ottawa, after several months spent in London, England.

* * *

Mrs. Andrew Dawes, of Montreal, is at her summer place at Lachine.

* * *

Elizabeth Lady Shaughnessy and the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy, of Montreal, who have been at the Ritz-Carlton, left on June 22 for their summer place, Fort Tipperary, at St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Butterworth, of Ottawa, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel Gertrude, to George Hendry Ferguson, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Ferguson, of Toronto. The marriage is taking place on Saturday of this week, June 25th.

Miss Ellen Ballon, of Montreal, who has been abroad throughout the winter and spring, will return to Montreal the day after her presentation to Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace, on June 24. Miss Ballon recently gave a most successful concert in London.

* * *

Mrs. Guy Suckling is again in Montreal, after a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Kain, in Quebec.

* * *

Mrs. Hugh MacKay, who recently arrived in the *S.S. Montnairn* from England, and her daughter, Miss Elspeth MacKay, are at Danville, Quebec, where they are the guests of Mrs. MacKay's father, Mr. J. N. Greenshields.

* * *

Mrs. J. B. Cudlip, of Montreal, with her family, arrived in Saint John early this week and are now occupying their delightful summer home in Rothsay Park, Rothsay, N.B.

Mrs. R. Wilson Reford, of Montreal, is at her summer place at Grand Metis for the summer.

* * *

Mrs. S. F. A. Wainwright, of Fredericton, N.B., is the guest of Major and Mrs. H. G. Christie, Princess Street, Saint John.

REDUCED WEEK-END FARES NOW IN EFFECT

Be sure to "cash in" on the reduced week-end excursion fares now in effect via Canadian National Railways. These reduced fares are good from 12.00 o'clock Noon on Fridays to midnight on the following Monday. They allow you to visit your summer home or to take pleasant trips to the different holiday resorts at quite a cost reduction.

Full details, tickets and reservations from City Ticket Office, Canadian National Railways, King & Toronto Streets—or phone Elgin 6241.

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Brooches — Rings — Bracelets — Hat Pins — Earrings

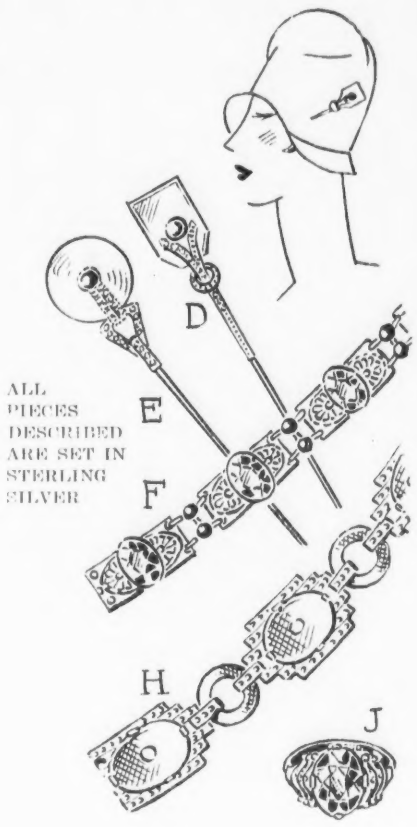
D. *Pin for side or front of hat—marcassite in sterling set with blue imitation crystal and cornelian.* $8.50.

E. *Another pin with disc of imitation crystal centred by cornelian.* $8.50.

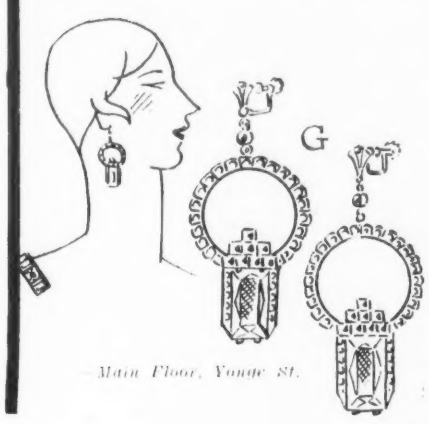
F. *Bracelet of marcassite in sterling, each link centred by large green stone.* $22.50.

G. *(Below) Hoop earrings of marcassite in sterling with pendants of blue calcedonia and small blue and green stones.* $20.00 *a pair.*

H. *Bracelet of marcassite with medallions centred by calcedonia and linked together by small rings of calcedonia. Price* $40.00.



ALL PIECES DESCRIBED ARE SET IN STERLING SILVER



Main Floor, Yonge St.

J. *Ring with large blue imitation sapphire set in sterling with marcassite mounts.* $10.00.

K. *Brooch of marcassite and sterling exquisitely wrought—set with purple calcedonia stones and coral. Price,* $12.50.

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Win them back with Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice

Let Quaker Puffed Rice or Puffed Wheat tempt your appetite when hunger beckons you to food but does not point the way.

Their delicious flavour will intrigue you. Whole grains, just puffed to 8 times normal size and then exploded. They win the appetite.

Natural grain foods * * * only each starch cell is broken down and thus made more easily digested. Light * * * but satisfying.

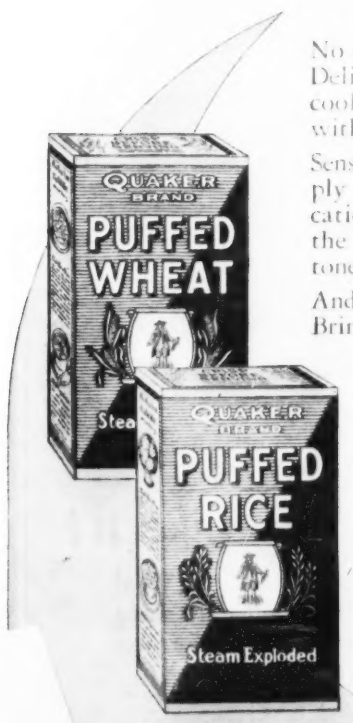
For lunch on busy days when nerves are strained * * * for any meal * * * for supper when nature seeks refreshment and then quiet sleep.

And the Variety!

No other foods are like them. Delicious on fruits, fresh or cooked, on ice cream, or just with whole milk or cream.

Sensible foods, too. They supply gentle roughage for mastication and digestive use and the needed mineral salts to tone the blood.

And then, so easy to serve. Bring the package to the table.



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